

No glorifying of dead IRA man, MPs told

The Home Secretary said in the Commons yesterday he would give full support to any measures taken by Midlands police to prevent the glorification of James McDade, killed last week when the bomb he was planting in Coventry exploded prematurely. The Sinn Fein in England said later that it would go ahead with arrangements to "publicly honour" Mr McDade before his body was flown to Belfast for burial.

Mr Jenkins pledges backing for police

Mr Jenkins made clear in the Commons yesterday that he would give his full support as Home Secretary to any legal measures taken by the police to prevent the glorification of James McDade, who was killed when a bomb he was planting in Coventry exploded prematurely. The Home Secretary said in the Commons yesterday that he would give his full support to any legal measures taken by the police to prevent the glorification of James McDade, who was killed when a bomb he was planting in Coventry exploded prematurely.

Mr Jenkins said in reply to a question from Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham-Edgbaston, that he was in close touch with the Midlands Constabulary and had told them that they should have his fullest support in any legal measures they took to deal with such affronts to the public tolerance of a long-suffering people. The Home Secretary's firm support was greeted with approval throughout the House. Mrs Knight said the British people did no longer stand for their enemies demonstrating and marching freely in British streets. A funeral march with a band of honour for this "murderer" would be a highly provocative and likely cause a severe breach of the peace.

Angry Israelis burn bodies of Arab terror raiders

From Eric Marsden
Beit Shean, Israel, Nov 19
Three Arab terrorists today attacked the Israeli town of Beit Shean in the Jordan valley south of the Sea of Galilee. In three hours of carnage before they were shot dead by Israeli Army troops, they had killed a man and two women and wounded 23 people, seven of them boys and girls.

Archbishop of Jerusalem, Monsignor Hilario Capucci, who is on trial accused of aiding terrorists. The terrorists had apparently had time to stake out Beit Shean. They struck soon after 5 am, when the street lights had been turned off to save electricity and when the town's civil guard had gone off duty for the night.

People in other flats were also jumping from windows, under fire from members of the gang. Only one other man was killed, a school janitor Jean Pierre, aged 42, but 23 were wounded, at least four seriously. Seven of these were boys and girls between eight and 16 and four were women.

Police forced their way through and, in spite of protests, exhumed the charred bodies and took them away in a van with the other dead terrorists. The Bibas flat was a shambles, with pools of blood beside two children's schoolbags in the bathroom, bullet-holes through the television set and broken glass on a mattress patterned with "Love the Beatles".

The crowd outside, now calmer, besieged foreign journalists, asking why their countries' governments supported terrorists at the United Nations. "Your countries are only interested in oil," one

told me. "You saw what we used it for today" (indicating the blackened spot where the terrorists' bodies had been burned). Beth Shean, the ancient gateway to Galilee, has historic associations with King Saul. The modern town of about 15,000 is one of drab pebble-dashed flats mostly occupied by immigrants from North Africa, like the Bibas family who had lived there for 10 years.



Rubbish littering the pavement of the Avenue de Wagram all the way up to the Arc de Triomphe. It has remained uncollected because of one of France's many labour disputes. Lukewarm response to strike call, page 8.

Mr Wilson to attend Childers funeral

The Queen will be represented by Lord Mountbatten of Burma at the funeral in the Republic of Ireland today of Mr Erskine Childers, 67, leader of the republic, it was announced last night.

Mr Wilson, assistant chief constable (operations) of the West Midlands police, said yesterday that he was responsible for making the arrangements in connection with the moving of Mr McDade's body from Coventry before it was flown to Belfast.

Oil groups fear tax may cut Sea plans

New petroleum revenue tax proposed in the Government's Oil Taxation Bill could hinder development of all North Sea oil fields, industry groups claimed last night. Some officials said that investment grants would be essential to offset the effect of the tax and allow further development.

Tokyo nuclear row

President Ford's visit to Japan got off to an uncomfortable start on the first working day when the long-simmering problem of the transport of nuclear weapons into Japanese ports by the United States Navy came out into the open.

Editors' plea rejected

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday rejected a request by Fleet Street editors that the press should be exempt from his Bill to legalize the closed shop, but he indicated that there might be scope for amendments to the Bill.

Toxic waste fears

The Government has been asked by Basildon District Council to reduce the use of a privately owned toxic waste dump at Pitsea, Essex, and to initiate safety checks.

Ullster's future

The Government's discussion paper on the proposed Ulster Convention will be published today, and a Commons statement is expected 2

Coal: Miners' leaders agree to take part in scheme to improve pit production by 10 to 15 per cent

Wage-stop may go: The Government is considering abolishing the "wage-stop" rule which prevents unemployed men from receiving more in supplementary benefits than they can earn.

Libel action: Colonel called "a menace to young girls", likes slapping girls' bottoms, counsel tells jury

Switch from cars: Stevenage hopes to extend its fast 5p bus service which is attracting car commuters to public transport.

Brussels: Community agrees to pay New Zealand farmers £10m more for exports of butter and cheese to Britain

Watergate trial: Mr Nixon's desperate efforts to find a scapegoat for the affair are being relived through tape-recordings in a Washington courtroom.

Southern Italy: 12-page Special Report which examines the south's role in Italian life. Portraits of distinguished southerners and of the eight southern regions.

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ppers supplies cut

Shipments will be cut by around 50 per cent from present levels because of a system to be introduced on 1st January by the four major export countries.

Lonrho in Arab deal

Lonrho, whose bitter boardroom row last year prompted Mr Edward Heath to condemn the "unacceptable face of capitalism", yesterday sold a 56.1m share in the group to the Kuwaitis.

our's dispute

Labour Party yesterday attempted to bring down the dispute between the union and the national executive on the ability for policy. Mr Hayward, secretary, said newspaper reports gave distorted reasons for the meeting between Cabinet ministers and the executive.

EEC budget the key in Callaghan Paris talks

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 19
Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, had an hour-long meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing this evening, twice as long as scheduled, and a thorough discussion this morning with his French counterpart, M Sauvagnargues.

Petrol may cost 75p a gallon by Christmas if application succeeds

By Peter Hill
Business News Staff
Motorists face the prospect of having to pay an extra 12p a gallon for petrol before Christmas, if the Price Commission agrees to further submissions by Shell-Mex BP.

price" as part of its campaign of energy conservation. That would enable the oil companies to keep the price of other products, including domestic heating paraffin and oil, at their present levels.

Imperial Tobacco puts up prices

Cigarettes and tobaccos raised by Imperial Tobacco are rising in price today by up to 2p an ounce, putting up on most brands of cigarettes.

US envoy to Britain resigns

Washington, Nov 19.—President Ford today accepted the resignation of Mr Walter Annenberg as the American Ambassador to Britain.

Garrard and Omega perfectly synchronised

Garrard and Omega keep perfectly in time with one another at 112 Regent Street—the House of Fine Watches. Both Companies earned their reputation by setting the highest standards at the outset and insisting that they were scrupulously maintained.

Cabinet group to review future of HS146

A Cabinet subcommittee has been established to review the future of the Hawker Siddeley HS146 airliner.

Football result

Portugal U-23 2, England U-23 3

Overseas selling prices

Republic of Ireland
Austria Sch 25; Belgium FF 22;
Denmark Dkr 2.46; Finland Fmk 2.00;
France FF 6.56; Germany DM 3.36;
Greece Dr 167; Hong Kong HK\$ 7.80;
India Rs 16; Mexico Mx 16.70;
Netherlands Gld 2.20; New Zealand NZ\$ 2.00;
Norway Kr 4.76; Singapore S\$ 7.25;
Spain Ptas 166.64; Sweden Swk 2.46;
Switzerland Sfr 2.00; Yugoslavia Dnr 5.

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Would he have a better chance if it were any other car coming?

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Somebody who steps out from behind a parked car.

The other driver who jumps the lights.

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In an accident, no car looks after you better than a Mercedes.

But in a Mercedes you've a better chance of avoiding an accident in the first place. Safety, after all, isn't only looking after yourself.

Not on today's roads.

It's looking after other people.



Magistrate condemns Children Act over girl aged 15 in jail

By Michael Hornell

A woman magistrate condemned the controversial Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, at Camden Juvenile Court yesterday when a girl aged 15 appeared before her on remand from Holloway prison.

The girl, from Plumico, London, was brought by the police to the court where Mrs Peta Timlin, the chairman, said that the Act had prevented her from sending the girl to an appropriate home.

Only the last-minute offer of a temporary place at a remand home yesterday prevented the girl's return to Holloway, Mrs Timlin said. The social worker in charge of the case had made up to thirty fruitless calls to other homes and adolescent units at mental hospitals.

Mrs Timlin made a remand in care order to November 27, when the girl will appear before Westminster Juvenile Court for sentencing on five findings of guilt for burglary. All the offences, the court was told, were committed while she was in the care of Westminster City Council, in the past two months.

The case is sure to renew criticism of the Act, which removed from magistrates power to make an order sending a child to an approved school. Although magistrates generally approve of the spirit of the Act, which was designed to concentrate attention on the welfare of young offenders and their treatment rather than on punishment and discipline, they criticize the lack of facilities to implement it successfully.

The girl was brought to court on September 28 because her parents found her beyond their control, and Westminster City Council obtained a care order. She was sent to several children's homes, and was returned to her parents' home for a short while on the recommendation of a psychiatrist during which time she committed the burglaries.

On November 6 Westminster Juvenile Court found her guilty and she was remanded for reports for three weeks. On November 12 Camden Juvenile Court granted a certificate of unfitness after the girl had spent several nights in custody

Difficulty of dispersing deadly gas in ship

From Trevor Fishlock Falmouth

The Government is calling a meeting in London today of gas experts, ship owners, safety specialists and cargo handlers to decide on action to move the containership *Asiatreighter*, which as poisonous gas leaking in one of its holds. Last night the ship was riding out a gale a mile off Falmouth.

The crucial difficulty is to find a way of dispersing or neutralizing the arsine gas put on board at New York. Two cylinders of it are packed into a 40 ft container, but it was not entered on a list of dangerous cargo and was therefore stowed in the hold instead of on deck.

Four of the crew are still ill in King's College Hospital, London. Thirteen remain under observation at Truro, and they, and the rest of the crew of 28, had further blood tests yesterday.

Although the hold has been sealed, and the ship is regularly monitored for traces of the gas, a way must be found of unloading it safely. "The problem is mainly a chemical one", Mr William Forrest, deputy managing director of Deabon Ship Management, part owners of the 512m freighter, said. "We have to find an ingenious method of getting the gas out of the hold and then getting the cylinders out of the container they are stored in. We cannot blow the gas out with air in an uncontrolled way. We have to take account of the people living on board. We should prefer to neutralize the arsine but we have no solution yet, only ideas.

We are not moving the ship until it is decontaminated, absolutely safe, and that must mean a matter of days rather than hours.

No decision has been made about the ship's destination, but once it is decontaminated it may go to Rotterdam, for which much of its cargo is destined.

Seatrain, the company that chartered the vessel, said yesterday it was investigating the packing of the cylinders. "At the time the container was delivered to Seatrain it was closed and sealed and the contents of the cylinders were not made known to Seatrain", it said.



Miss Streila Hancock, outside Buckingham Palace after today's investiture. Her daughter, Melanie, holds her OBE insignia.

Council seeks cut in use of toxic dump

By Stewart Tandler

The Government is being asked to reduce use of Britain's largest toxic waste dump at Pitsea, Essex, and to conduct a safety check of the 600 acres, which will receive more than 65 million gallons of waste this year.

The call for action has come from Basildon District Council, which has watched with growing concern the amount of waste dumped on the site increase from five million gallons in 1971 to the present total.

Yesterday the council held a press conference to put its case, and Mr Eric Moonman, Labour MP for Basildon, tabled questions in the Commons.

"Mr John Potter, leader of the council," said Basildon, wanted Mr Croeland, Secretary of State for the Environment, drastically to reduce Pitsea's use and to commission an independent hydrogeological survey including water supplies.

The Minister would also be urged to encourage localized dumping to prevent waste from being hauled across the country; examine other methods of disposal such as incineration; secure the public services in Essex could deal with any potential danger from Pitsea; and legislate for tankers to carry warnings and details of their contents.

The Pitsea dump is 32 miles from London, on the Essex marches on the boundary of Basildon New Town. The 1,300 acres, of which only part is now used, is owned by Redland Furie Ltd.

The dump takes both industrial and domestic waste, and 400 acres is covered to a depth of 20ft and 200 acres to 10ft. Basildon council says the dumping of industrial effluent has grown since the passing of the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972. The waste brought from all over the country. The material included paints, cyanide wastes and a category of waste called "undefinable/miscellaneous".

Mr Potter said the site is surrounded by a 140,000 people

in an expanding area. Every month an estimated 3,000 tankers pass along local roads to reach the site, and that might give rise to accidents, he said.

He said the owners had carried out safety tests but the council wanted that done independently. The Pitsea site and others at East Tilbury and Mucking lie above impermeable clay under which is chalk aquifer.

However, the council has learnt that the Anglian Water Authority's preliminary tests have shown there are doubts about the clay under East Tilbury and Mucking.

Basildon council is worried about this and long-term effects of the dumping. There have been cases of escaping fumes, an explosion which injured two workmen, and fires.

Mr R. Mitchinson, Basildon's town manager, said: "We are not saying the tip is unsafe, but we are uneasy about it."

Mr Moonman, who attended the press conference, said the company should have told the local authority of the increasing use of the tip.

A spokesman for Redland Furie said the company re-examined the tip, but had not been invited to the press conference and rejected Mr Moonman's comments, because, he said, information had been supplied to government departments and councils.

Mr R. Hawkins said the company had had frequent meetings with officials from Basildon. It had spent more than £100,000 on independent tests on the site, including 30 bore holes. Waste was also checked.

He pointed out that no cattle or fish had been affected by the dump. Hydrogeological tests showed that there was no danger to water.

But he agreed that more disposal operations should be set up around the country, adding: "Until the Department of the Environment gets their Act on waste disposal going, people will bring their waste. When we are working properly regulated dumps could be set up."

Solicitor tells of placing dead man's shares

From Our Correspondent Bristol

The difficulties facing the executors when Mr Frederick Peters, the wealthy chairman of the British Dredging Company died were told to the magistrates at Bristol yesterday, where three former stockbrokers are accused of theft, fraud and conspiracy.

The prosecution have alleged that Bernard York Bartlett sold 23,400 shares belonging to Mr Peters' widow and kept the money, although she was credited with £35,251 in his company's ledgers.

Mr Bartlett, aged 64, of Mason Terrace, Brisham; Gordon Chaplin Bradbeer, aged 46, of Heckford Road, Poole; and Frederick Herbert William Wilshire, aged 35, of Station Road, Nailsea, near Bristol, face a total of 49 charges brought under the Larceny Act, 1916, the Forgery Act, 1913, and the Theft Act, 1968.

Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

Mr Henry Counsell, a solicitor and a partner in the Bristol firm of Veale, Benson & Company, said that when Mr Peters died in October, 1963, it was agreed to place blocks of his British dredging shares with stockbroking firms. He added: "They did not go through the stock market in the normal way because that would have effected their price." The executors accepted Mr Bartlett's advice.

The hearing continues today.

Wage-stop curb on benefits may end

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Government is considering abolishing the "wage-stop" rule, which ensures that unemployed men do not receive more in supplementary benefits than they could earn. Mr Alec Jones, Under-Secretary of State for Social Security, made clear during question time in the Commons yesterday that the rule is under review.

Mr Stanley Newsam, Labour MP for Harlow, asked for abolition of the rule. Mr Jones replied that the suggestion would be kept under consideration.

The rule is under heavy attack by poor families, the Labour Party and the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which administers it. The commission is known to be in favour of abolition because the rule affects comparatively few families and is complicated to administer.

About eight thousand families are estimated to be wage-stopped compared with 33,000 in 1970. Measures to help poor families in work, including the family income supplement and rent rebates, have raised the potential income at work of most of the unemployed families previously affected.

It is expected that the wage-stop rule will be gradually phased out. Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, is under pressure from her own party to remove the rule because the 1973 party conference demanded its abolition as part of a wide social security reform. The Child Poverty Action Group maintains that reforms in the way the rule is administered have not been totally effective and that men who are elderly or sick or unemployed for a long time are not being exempted as the commission promised.

Mr Frank Field, director of the group, said yesterday that poor families should be kept above the poverty line, in or out of work, through raising family allowances.

Bus strike spreads

An unofficial strike by 9,000 Scottish busmen in pursuit of £10 a week more spread yesterday to several other areas of the heavily populated central area.

Signalmen strike

Rail services in Hampshire and Dorset shut down yesterday because of a 24-hour strike by Southern Region signalmen over pay differentials.

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1x10 1/2 oz. tin pork luncheon meat with truffle
1x4 oz. packet Twinnings Noctar Tea
1x8 oz. packet House of Fraser shortbread
1x15 oz. tin Baxters Turkey peaches
1x15 oz. tin Baxters Turkey Soups
1x4 oz. tin Plumrose cream
1x4 oz. tin Chivers Table Jelly
1x3 oz. box cheese spread portions
1x3 1/2 oz. tin Sun-Pat roasted salted peanuts

GIFT BOX No. 4 £8.75
Delivered.
1x3 lb. tin Festival whole chicken
1x4 oz. tin ox-tongue
1x2 lb. tin Baxters Christmas pudding
1x14 1/2 oz. tin Baxters Walker mince-meat with brandy
1x1 lb. tin sweet Assorted Biscuits
1x1 lb. box Baxters' Superfine assorted chocolates
1x15 oz. tin Baxters strawberries
1x15 oz. tin Extra-Choice peaches
1x15 oz. tin Baxters turkey soup
1x15 oz. tin pineapple

No. 6 continued
1x15 oz. tin Extra Choice Bartlett pears
1x6 oz. tin Plumrose cream
1x4 lb. caddy of tea
1x4 oz. tin 'Le Parfait' swiss pate with truffle
GIFT BOX No. 6 £14.50
Delivered.
1 bottle Haig Scotch Whisky
1 bottle Liebherr/Langenbach
1x1 lb. tin skinless and de-fatted ham
1x8 oz. tin ox-tongue
1x1 1/2 lb. caddy of tea
1x2 lb. tin Baxters Walker Christmas pudding with brandy
1x1 1/2 oz. tin Baxters Walker mince-meat with brandy
1x14 1/2 oz. tin House of Fraser Petalost Tail shortbread
1x7 oz. tin Sun-Pat roasted salted peanuts
1x8 oz. Baxters' Bittermint
1x7 1/2 oz. tin turkey breast to jelly
1x15 oz. tin Baxters' Poshers Broth
1x15 oz. tin Extra-Choice peaches
1x1 lb. 8 oz. tin Dundee Cake
1x15 oz. tin Extra-Choice Bartlett pears
1x15 oz. tin Fruit Cocktail
1x6 oz. tin of cream
1x1 1/2 oz. tin Baxters' Royal Game Soup

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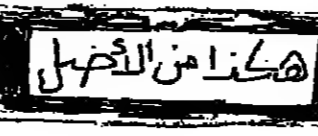
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HOME NEWS

Pig shortage may put up sausage and pie prices three times

Hugh Clayton Suppliers of meat products... "I think we are going to see the end of the pork sausage as we know it."

Scientist says a quarter of Britain's food is wasted

a Staff Reporter a quarter of the food supplied in Britain is wasted, Dr C. Pereira, Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday.

Suited by colonel who slapped girl's bottom

Leutenant Colonel John Holt Brooks, aged 64, a London solicitor, former mayor and slapping "quire", liked slapping girls' bottoms, a High Court judge and jury were told today.

Dock workers mit pilfering 625 goods

When the police discovered pilfering racket at Ipswich S, more than a hundred went on strike halting the S for two days.

kin's RPO debut

nducting for the first time train, Leonard Slatkin, the American conductor, will be Sir Adrian Boult, who is the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's concert at the Festival tomorrow.

Foundations crack

of the 12 single-bed rooms at the regional allied burns centre at Victoria Hospital, East Tees, Sussax, have been because of a crack in the foundations of the building.

In brief

More money for new towns

The limit on government advances to new town development corporations and the Commission for New Towns would be increased from £1,500m to £1,750m under the New Towns Bill, published yesterday.

£750 'lump' fines

Fines totalling £750 were imposed by magistrates at Tottenham, London, yesterday, on John Anderson, aged 35, a painter and decorator, of Dacca Street, Deptford, who admitted six offences under the Finance Act, 1971, designed to overcome tax avoidance under the "lump" system on building sites.

Girl-friend murder

Mr Justice Talbot imposed sentence of life imprisonment at Newport Crown Court, Gwent, yesterday, on David Christopher James Prosser, aged 19, of Treowen Road, Newbridge, for the murder of Gail Fricker, aged 15, on June 6 last at her home in William Street, Crumlin, Gwent.

Dustman charged

Ian Peter Hull, aged 28, a dust cart driver, of Vanston Road, Fulham, London, was remanded on bail to December 6 at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday accused of stealing plastic bags from the borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

Last of quads dies

A girl, the last of the quadruplets born prematurely at Oldham, Lancashire, to Mrs Diane Lomax, aged 25, of Chiltern Drive, Royton, Oldham, after she had taken a fertility drug, died early yesterday.

Royal car dented

A royal car arriving at Heathrow yesterday to fetch Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, back from Canada, was slightly damaged when a lorry reversed. Embarrassed officials stood in front of the dent as the couple got in.

Concern at high cost of replacing council homes

By John Young Planning Reporter A public inquiry started yesterday into Wandsworth Borough Council's application for a compulsory purchase order on four large privately owned houses in Heathfield Road, close to Wandsworth Common. The council wants to demolish the houses, in which about 60 people live, and replace them with 30 one, two and three-bedroom flats at an estimated cost of £525,000.

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HOME NEWS

Mr Ross calls in vain for end of school strikes in Scotland

From a Staff Reporter
Edinburgh
Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, appealed unsuccessfully yesterday to Scottish teachers to call off their strikes in support of more pay. He met representatives from the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Scottish Schoolmasters' Association and the Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association at St Andrew's House, and reminded them that their "competition in militancy" was seriously damaging children's education. The institute is demanding an immediate rise of £10 a week backdated to May, which would give teachers an extra £300 in December. More militant action groups in east and west Scotland have asked for an immediate rise of £15 a week. After the meeting Mr Ross said he was not hopeful about the response to his appeal. Mr John Pollock, secretary-designate of the institute, said they had not been persuaded to call off selective strikes. The teachers' representatives agreed to pass on Mr Ross's appeal to their executive committees. Mr Ross said he had asked them to recognize that they would receive their pay rise backdated to May 24, so in the longer term, strikers would achieve nothing. The teachers were to receive an interim award in December, he said, but only Lord Houghton could decide its size.

Detectives think gunman shot wrong man

By Clive Borrell
Detectives were searching last night for two gunmen who mistook their victim and shot an innocent man. They are convinced that a diplomat was the gunman's target when they fired at point blank range at Mr Allan Quartermaine as he was being driven home to Rivermead Court, Ramelagh Gardens, Fulham, on Monday night along King's Road, Chelsea. Last night he was in the intensive care unit at St Stephen's Hospital, Fulham, in a critical condition after an emergency operation for neck and head injuries. The gunmen, both with 38 revolvers strapped from the pavement and each fired a shot at Mr Quartermaine as his car waited at traffic lights.

Busmen accept offer

London Transport bus and Underground railway staff have accepted an annual London weighting allowance of £270, backdated to July 1. The old allowances were £95 for salaried staff, and £120 for weekly paid employees.

Traditional air for new college at Cambridge

Cambridge University's new £10m college is to be built so that it will endure for centuries, the architects chosen to design it said yesterday. It is to be called Robinson College after Mr David Robinson, the television rental businessman, who has given £10m to the university. The college's appearance will not shock traditionalists if the city planners approve the ideas outlined at a press conference by the architects Gillespie Kidd and Coia, of Glasgow, yesterday. It will be of traditional brick and tile construction with all concrete hidden from view. The plans are to be submitted to the city council before the end of the year.

Martin Chivers decree

Mr Mario Chivers, the England and Tottenham footballer, of High Road, Chigwell, Essex, was granted a decree nisi in London yesterday because he and his wife, Carol, have lived apart for more than two years. Both are 29.



Professional preview: Mr Andrew Cruickshank, Miss Dulcie Gray, Mr Marius Goring and Mr Nigel Patrick at the Shaftesbury.

West End theatre to reopen

By Our Arts Reporter
Supporters of the Save London's Theatres Campaign were out in force at the Shaftesbury Theatre yesterday to celebrate its reopening after ceiling repairs. Part of it collapsed in July, 1973, curtailing the run of Hair. The theatre is to reopen for evening performances on December 19 with the Dublin production of West Side Story. Its opening in that city was affected by a ceiling fall. Morning and afternoon performances of The Wombles Christmas Show will be presented at the Shaftesbury from December 15. His union condemned the unofficial action of stage staff who decided on Monday to continue their strike and picketing in spite of a settlement reached between the union and the management of the English National Opera company. The dispute stopped performances on November 5. The union statement noted that the action was entirely unofficial and that the company had agreed to give the dismissed workers their jobs back.

Conservatives give terms for pension approval

By Geoffrey Smith
Political Staff
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC shadow Secretary of State for the Social Services, set out yesterday the Conservative terms for taking pensions out of politics. He was addressing a British Institute of Management conference in London. He specified the changes in the Government's proposals that would be needed to secure Conservative acceptance, and recommended the appointment of a select committee after the second reading of the Bill to receive advice and make representations. The critical point, Sir Geoffrey said, was over the conditions for contracting out. He accepted the minimum benefit rule, which requires a contracted-out scheme to guarantee a minimum benefit equivalent to that provided on retirement by the state. But he had three reservations. First, it was important for the rule to be drawn and operated as widely and as flexibly as possible. Second, he maintained that it was essential that industry-wide or money purchase schemes, which had been spreading as a result of the Joseph legislation, should in no way be frozen out or retarded. That referred to one of the most contentious elements in the Government's scheme: that in order to be contracted out an occupational pension scheme must be based on final salary or average salary revalued in line with the growth in earnings generally. There are fears that by backing final salary schemes so unequivocally, the Government's proposals might put several otherwise satisfactory money purchase schemes out of operation. Thirdly, Sir Geoffrey was concerned that the cash basis for contracting out should be settled so as to encourage employers to accept liability for their own employees. Under government proposals, a contracted-out occupation scheme would be required to provide a preserved pension for an employee who leaves before retirement age and to keep its value in line with the general movement in earnings. Sir Geoffrey recommends that employers should have the right to transfer, for a suitable payment, the obligation to revalue pensions to the state, so that the employer would have to provide only the preserved pension.

Fast 5p bus cuts car driving in new town

From Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent
Stevenage
The new town of Stevenage, Hertfordshire, is well on the way to becoming the first car-free town to make the car superfluous for a large part of its 60,000 inhabitants. An experimental Superbus service linking a suburb with the town centre and industrial area over the past three years has been so successful in weaning commuters from their cars that it will probably be extended to the whole town. That would cost between £200,000 and £250,000 a year if the present policy of cheap flat fares were maintained, but Stevenage reckons it would save £350,000 a year because of the Superbus, besides providing a valuable social service in off-peak hours. A smart yellow and blue single-deck Superbus runs every five minutes between suburb and town centre (10 minutes in the evenings, and on Sundays) and costs 5p for the 10-minute journey. With limited stops, it is competitive with the car on both price and journey time, and of course cuts out parking troubles. Traffic on the service has risen from under 20,000 a week in 1974. About a quarter of the people who formerly drove to work now go by bus, and car commuting has actually fallen during a period when car ownership has risen, as has car commuting elsewhere. The deficit on the service is £35,000 a year, met by equal grants from the development corporation, the borough council, and the county council. Next year, it will rise to about £50,000 and there are hopes of a substantial contribution from central government under the new rate-support system. Raising the fare by 2p would make the service self-supporting. A likely solution is to split the difference. Welcoming an official report on the progress of the scheme published yesterday, Mr Carmichael, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of the Environment, said the crisis made it even more important for commuters to switch to private transport. Stevenage Superbus Experiment: Summary report. (Room P2/081, Department of the Environment, Marsham Street, London, SW1, free.)

Victory for opponents of motorway

By Our Local Government Correspondent
The threat of a motorway cut-off through the area of Wanstead, east London, was lifted yesterday when Mr Mulley, Minister for Transport, announced the Government's decision for a new link road between Hackney and the M11 motorway at Woodford. The Government's preferred route makes use of existing roads brought up to dual carriageway standard. There had been continued local opposition to the proposed motorway. The Government has withdrawn the other alternative routes because there is no likelihood of the M11's being built with a connection to the M11 at South Woodford for several years.

Government 'dithering' over assembly

By Our Political Staff
Mr George Reid, Scottish National Party MP for Clackmannan and East Stirlingshire, yesterday accused the Government of dithering over preparations for a Scottish Assembly. He said that parliamentary answers to his questions showed that only half the staff of the constitutional unit at the Cabinet Office had been recruited and that only six staff within the Scottish Office are assigned to devolution duties, all at assistant-secretary level or below. He had also found that no specialists outside the Civil Service have been assigned to the Scottish Under-Secretary with responsibility for devolution. The Government has rejected Mr Reid's suggestion that enabling legislation should be introduced to allow plans for the physical housing of the assembly to be drawn up before the main legislation.

Rating revaluation date may be brought forward

By Christopher Warnman
Local Government Correspondent
The Government is prepared to consider bringing the postponed rating revaluation forward from 1981 to 1980, Mr Oakes, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said yesterday. He was speaking at the Commons Standing Committee on the General Rates Bill which is standing in the House of Commons. Mr Oakes said that the statutory five-year revaluation from 1978 to 1981. The purpose of the postponement, announced in September by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, is to take account of the findings of the Layfield committee on local government finance, which is due to report by the end of next year. Mr Oakes told the committee that 1980 was the earliest date he could consider, taking account of the legislation that might be needed before revaluation could take place. Conservatives on the committee complained that the three-year delay would be adding to the already appalling burden imposed on ratepayers. The postponement was criticized by the Rating and Valuation Association and local authority associations. It said it was important to keep property valuations up to date in order to avoid unfairness and distortion among rate-payers and authorities. During the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons on November 7, Mr Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, said that after the Layfield committee had reported by the end of 1975 there must be a proper period for the Government to report and a further period for legislation. Mr Oakes's indication of a possible change of mind is a reflection of the criticism aimed at the postponement, but it will do little to answer that criticism. A revaluation in 1980 will still be two years late.

Small-claims critic of law chief's office

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent
Criticism that the Lord Chancellor's Office had taken no interest in a scheme aimed at allowing small legal claims to be heard cheaply and informally was made yesterday by the originator of the scheme. Speaking at a press conference to mark the first anniversary of the Westminster Small Claims Court, Mr Robert Egerton, a London solicitor whose ideas the court was, said that the Lord Chancellor's Office did not seem to have been pleased by the experiment. It had never sent anyone to see how the small claims hearings worked in practice, and approaches made to it by the court officials had met with rebuffs, Mr Egerton added. Referring to arbitration in the county courts, which was introduced last year, and which was also designed to allow cheap and informal adjudication of small claims, Mr Egerton said the procedure had serious defects. Registrars of county courts differed widely in their attitudes to the new procedure; arbitration was not automatically granted; and parties with money could use legal representatives to the disadvantage of the poorer litigant who was acting for himself. The Westminster Small Claims Court, to which claims of up to £250 could be taken, also had access to cheap testing facilities for goods alleged to be faulty, which the county courts did not. The report on the first year of operation of the court, which uses experienced solicitors, on a voluntary basis, as adjudicators, showed that 243 claims had been filed, mainly consumer cases. So far 15 hearings had been held. Seventy cases had been settled before reaching that stage. One of the disadvantages of the Westminster scheme, which is run under the aegis of the Westminster Law Society, is that the party being sued has to agree to accept the jurisdiction of the adjudicator. Nearly two-fifths of defendants cited refused to accept the case being heard by that method. Mr Egerton said that both parties involved in disputes had expressed satisfaction with the informality of the procedure, which does not allow legal representation. The Westminster scheme is to continue for two more years, but it is hoped that it will eventually form part of the official court system.

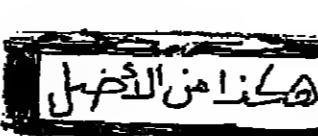
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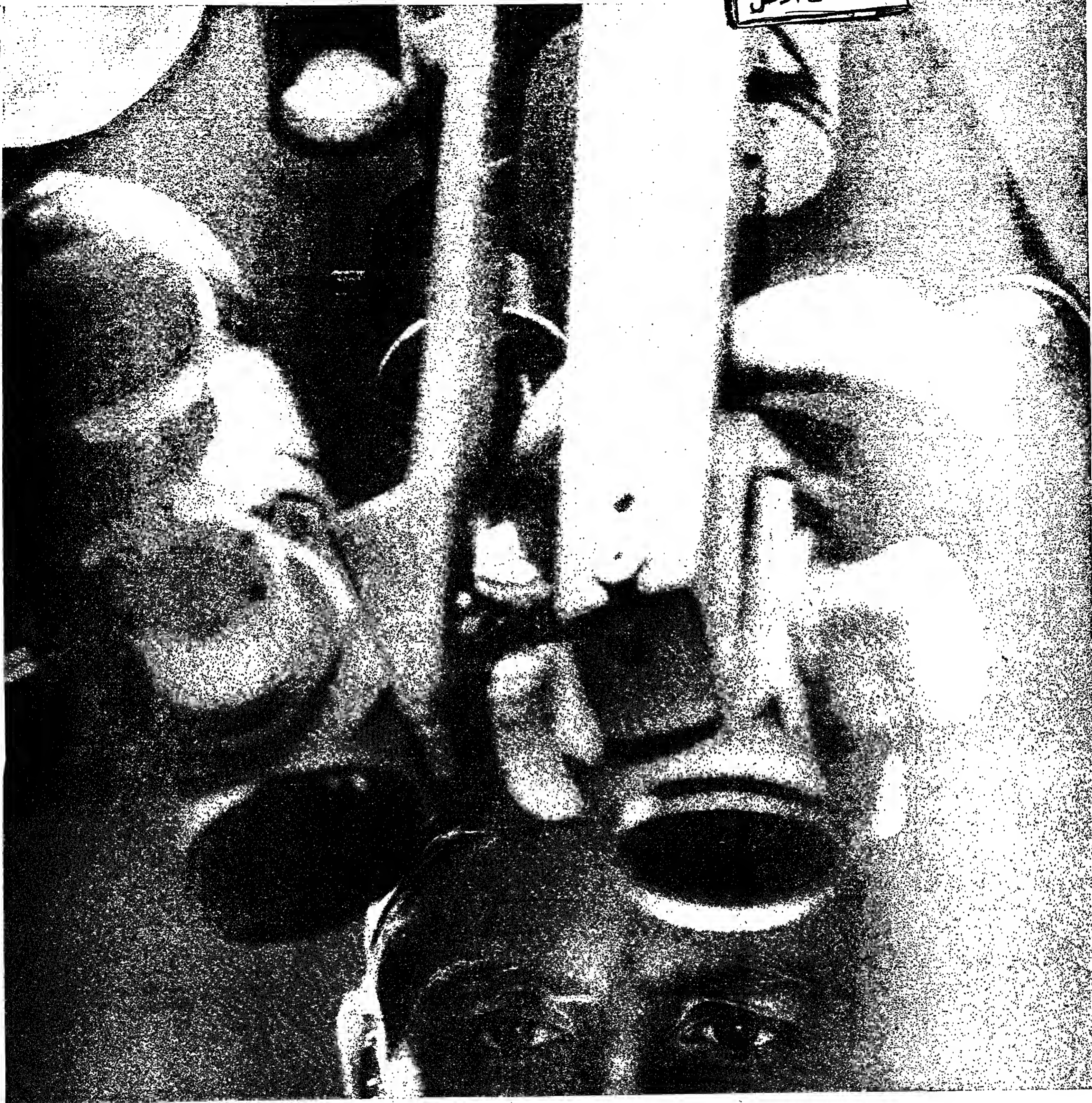
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French workers give lukewarm response to unions' strike call

From Richard Wigg Paris, Nov 19. Workers in private industry failed to respond "massively" to the call today as the Communist and Socialist trade unions had urged them.

Nato hopes to mend fences with Greece

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, Nov 19. Officials and diplomats at Nato headquarters consider it unlikely that Mr Constantine Karamanlis's new Government will reverse the decision of its predecessor to withdraw Greek forces from the Atlantic alliance integrated military command.



Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, being received by M Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris yesterday.

Channel tunnel Bills before French Senate

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Nov 19. M Marcel Cavaille, State Secretary for Transport, in the Senate today tabled two Bills on the Channel tunnel. The first ratifies the Channel tunnel treaty signed at Chequers a year ago by Sir Alec Douglas-Home and M Michel Jobert.

Jailing of Spanish strikers leads to stoppages

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Nov 19. Official refusal to free three arrested strikers led to more work stoppages at Barcelona factories today, after a week of clashes between police and crowds of workers and students.

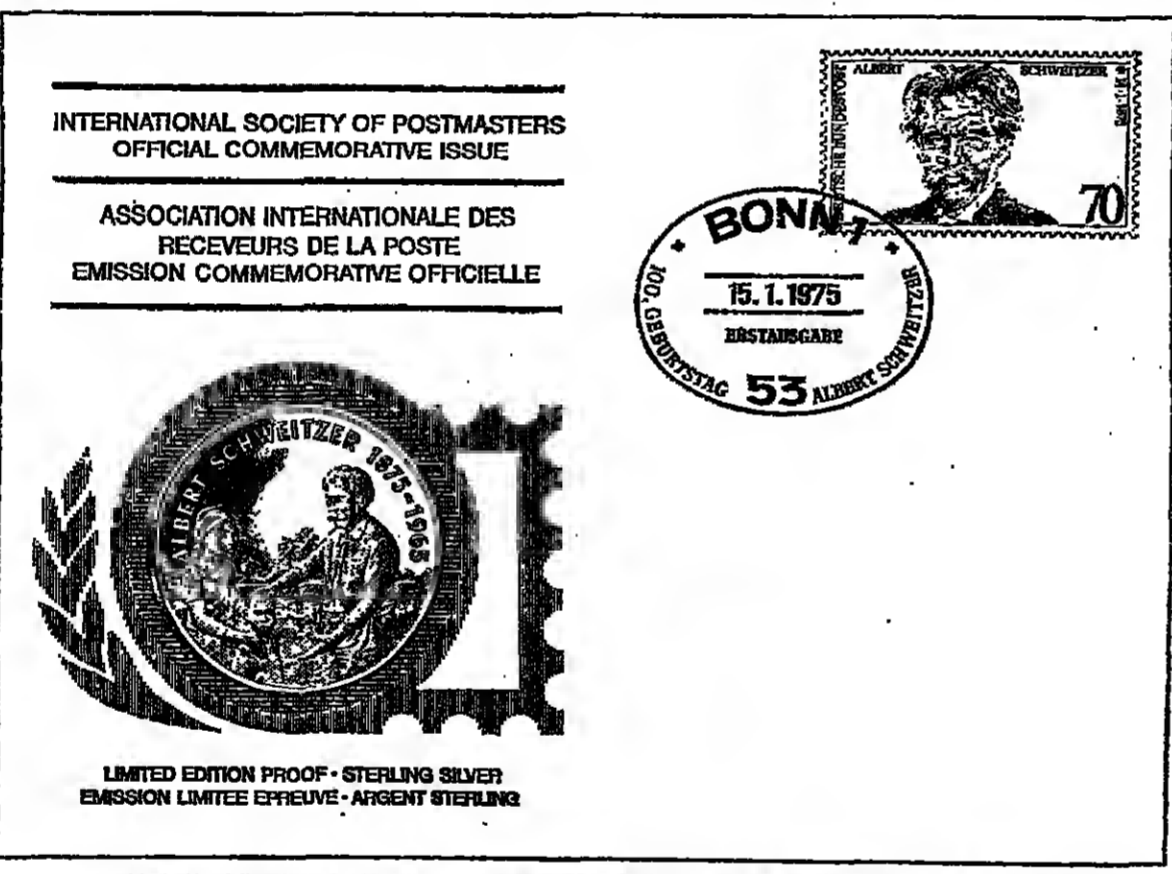
Way open for government to be formed in Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome, Nov 19. The way now seems clear for Signor Aldo Moro to form a two-party government of Christian Democrats and Republicans.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF POSTMASTERS ANNOUNCES

The world's first collection of International Medallion First Day Covers

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Typical Medallion First Day Cover to be issued by the International Society of Postmasters is shown above, actual size. The cover illustrated - the first in the series - honours the centenary of the birth of Dr Albert Schweitzer. It will be postmarked in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, 27th January, 1971.

Nine agree on £10m NZ butter and cheese deal

From David Cross Brussels, Nov 19. New Zealand farmers will receive about £10m extra next year for the butter and cheese they export to Britain under the terms of a tentative EEC agreement concluded in Brussels today.

Iron Maid of Nuremberg up for auction

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Nov 19. The "Iron Maid of Nuremberg", one of the most cruel instruments of execution devised, is being sold by auction in Berne on Thursday.

Gradual EEC integration plan to help Britain

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Nov 19. Herwig Brandt, the former West German Chancellor today proposed a "gradual integration" policy for the EEC so as to permit countries like Britain and Italy to enjoy different economic regimes from those with stronger economic structures.

Social worker held over Berlin judge's murder

Berlin, Nov 19. - After more than 24 hours of questioning a woman social worker was placed under formal arrest today in connexion with the murder of Judge Ginter von Dreikmann 10 days ago.

Britons can use West German health services

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn, Nov 19. Mrs Barbara Castle, the Social Services Secretary, and Herwig Brandt, the West German Minister for Labour and Social Affairs, today signed an agreement entitling British visitors in this country to use local medical services.

M Chirac speaks

The British Government has failed to provide the public with adequate information about the advantages of the common agricultural policy, according to M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister.

Privileged subscriptions now available. Subscription applications must be postmarked by 30th November, 1974.

ON 15th January, 1975, the International Society of Postmasters will issue a Medallion First Day Cover - the first of its kind in the world, and the beginning of an important new collector series.

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At the time the stamp is selected, the Society will also honour the person, place or event depicted on that stamp by commissioning the creation of an official commemorative medal minted in solid sterling silver. The medal will measure 35mm in diameter, weigh 27 grammes, and will be struck with a flawless proof finish - the design finely sculptured and frosted against a polished, mirror-like background.

Both the stamp and the medal will be combined in a special commemorative cachet which will be individually

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The International Medallion First Day Covers will be issued to advance subscribers in a strictly limited edition. The total edition of each medallion first day cover will be strictly limited to the exact number of advance subscribers whose applications are accepted postmarked by the established closing date. No additional covers will be produced for future sale and back issues will not be available.

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How to become a Privileged Subscriber. The International Society of Postmasters has announced

that Privileged Subscriptions will be accepted for the first three-year series only during November, 1974. The first cover will be issued in January, 1975, and subscribers in the United Kingdom will be guaranteed the original issue price of £9.50 for each medallion first day cover throughout the three-year subscription period (excepting, of course, any changes which may occur in the VAT rate). This is a most significant guarantee in view of recent rates of inflation and the likelihood of continuing inflationary trends in the years ahead.

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OVERSEAS

Watergate trial hears of the search for suitable scapegoat

Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 19

Every day this week the 150 people in Judge Sirica's courtroom for the Watergate trial don their earphones for hours concentrated listening. They bear recordings of conversations of President Nixon and his closest assistants using the disintegration of cover-up.

Nixon and two of the odants, Mr H. R. Haldeman, Mr John Ehrlichman, who then Mr Nixon's assistants who are both now accused obstruction of justice, were in a shirt the blame on to a notably Mr John Bell.

The former Attorney-General, a defendant in the trial, reluctant to accept responsibility, and was seen to be hating bitterly (together with of those in court), at all moments of the tapes.

Ehrlichman, in a conversation on April 18, 1973, suggested that the President sum Mr Mitchell and tell him: "God, I've got a report here. It's clear from this report you are as guilty as hell. John, for Christ's sake, go in there and do what you did."

Earlier Mr Nixon, Mr Ehrlichman and Mr Haldeman had discussing how to find a respectable figure who would go to Mr Mitchell and made him to confess. One of the candidates offered was William Rogers, then Secretary of State.

He tape played to court morning included a hither-unworn passage which says that Mr Nixon had intended to dispose with Mr Rogers's services that summer, postponed his departure because of Watergate.

It is essential that Rogers' return be delayed until this over", said the President.

Mr Rogers was due to depart, we learn, on June 1, 1973. In fact he lasted until the autumn. Mr Richard Kleindienst, then Attorney-General, resigned two weeks after this conversation.

The conspirators were never very frank with one another. Much of the conversation played this morning concerned the dangers presented to the cover-up scheme by Mr Howard Hunt's belief that he had been promised a pardon in exchange for his silence. The promise had been passed to him through his friend Mr Charles Colson, a counsel to the President.

Mr Nixon described the genesis of the affair to his assistants: "I remember a conversation that day... that Colson only dropped it in parenthetically. He said, 'I have a little problem today and I said, I sought to reassure him, you know, and so forth. And I said, 'Well, that's...—told me about Hunt's wife [who had been killed in air crash]—he said, 'It's a terrible thing, and I said, 'obviously we'll do just what we will take that into consideration'. And that was the total of the conversation."

But yesterday the court heard a recording of that very conversation, the previous January, in which Mr Nixon told Mr Colson that the question of giving clemency to Mr Hunt was basically a simple case.

He said: "Well, I'm glad that you... because basically I, uh, believe in clemency. I mean, uh, after all, the man's wife is dead, was killed, he's got one child that has..."

Mr Colson: "Brain damage from an automobile accident."

The President: "We'll build that some-of-a-bitch up like nobody's business. We'll have Buckley [the conservative columnist and friend of Mr Hunt's] write a column and say, you know, that he should have clemency..."

Daley aide jailed over land deals

From Peter Stafford
New York, Nov 19

Mr Thomas Keane, once one of the most powerful men in Chicago, has been given a five-year prison sentence for mail fraud and conspiracy. He is the latest member of the city's Democratic Party machine, headed by Mr Richard Daley, the mayor, to have problems with the law.

Mr Keane, who is aged 69 and a multimillionaire, was regarded as second in power only to Mr Daley. An alderman for the past 30 years, he had been chairman of the council's finance committee since 1958 and leader of the Democratic Party in the council.

His sentence is for a number of real estate transactions, in which he sold to the city land that he held in secret trusts, and bought and sold property so which tax had not been paid.

In sentencing Mr Keane, Judge Bernard Decker said: "Defendant Keane, for a number of years, was trusted with almost unlimited powers, affecting the lives of the people of Chicago. He should have avoided involving himself in any transactions in the city council in which he could have been accused of conflict of interest."

Mr Daley said after the sentence had been passed that it was "an unfortunate thing" to happen to a fine public official and such a fine friend.

Mr Keane's conviction is the latest in a series of successes by Mr James Thompson, the United States Attorney for the area and a Republican, who has made a point of investigating the Democratic machine.



A small girl, wounded in yesterday's Arab raid on Beth Shean, winces in pain as a doctor attends to her in Afula hospital.

Good and bad on the Moscow arts scene

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Nov 19

Good news was quickly succeeded by bad on the Moscow cultural scene today, with the opening of an art exhibition and then the abrupt cancellation of concerts by Oscar Peterson, the Canadian jazz pianist.

The exhibition, sponsored by the Union of Graphic Artists, included works by four "unofficial" artists, three of whom took part to the September 15 open air exhibition broken up by bulldozers, as well as in the authorized display in Izmailovo Park two weeks later.

All four belong to the sponsoring union. Olegab Rubin, Vladimir Nemukhino and Dmitri Plavinsky were admitted a few years back, and the fourth member, Lidia Masterkova, was allowed in only three days ago so that she could qualify for the exhibition.

The opening today at the Central House of Art Workers was attended by local citizens and art lovers including friends of the exhibitors and critics, and also by Western diplomats and foreign correspondents.

The show is due to last until Friday. Thereafter, the "unofficial" exhibitors have been told they will be accepted by the more elevated Soviet Artists Union, so that they will become "official". Although they are pleased with this invitation, the artists suspect some kind of Machiavellian manoeuvre designed to split their group.

But most observers view it as evidence of a more discerning and positive approach by the new Minister of Culture, Mr Pyotr Demichev, whom intellectuals describe as a man of integrity and understanding.

The bad news concerned Mr Peterson, who arrived in Moscow yesterday afternoon from Tallinn, where he had given several concerts after previous appearances in Leningrad. The Soviet organization in charge of arrangements, Goskoncert, sent nobody to the airport to meet him, and in the words of a Canadian Embassy official "one crazy series of mishaps" ensued. An embassy representative with a car rescued him from the airport, but it required half an hour of telephone calls even to discover the hotel into which Mr Peterson had been booked.

It turned out to be the Ural, a third class establishment which caters normally for flower sellers and fruit merchants at the neighbouring Central Market. The embassy was unable to persuade Goskoncert to change the reservation, and the musician and his party were left without food until 11 pm.

This morning the final straw for Mr Peterson was when the manager of the theatre where he was booked to perform said he could not provide a piano better than those which Mr Peterson had earlier found out of tune and unsatisfactory.

No amount of persuasion by Mr Robert Ford, the Canadian Ambassador, could prevent him from packing his bags, leaving his engagements unfulfilled.

Talks with Soviet leaders

Moscow, Nov 19.—The Sbah Iran today had three hours talks with Soviet leaders, aimed to be centred on economic, cultural and technical matters. He arrived yesterday a three-day visit.

The talks were believed also have covered the troubled relations between Iran and the Soviet Union buys 2,000m cubic feet of natural gas a year from Iran.

Stomach cancer operation on Mr Chou denied

From David Bonavia
Peking, Nov 19

The Chinese Foreign Ministry today dismissed as "a rumour" a recent news agency report that Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, had undergone an operation for stomach cancer.

The report, which did not quote a specific source, said that the operation was carried out some 10 weeks ago.

Mr Chou has been sick since last May.

Charles Manson jail escape plot is foiled

Vacaville, California, Nov 19.—Charles Manson, the commune leader convicted of murdering Sharon Tate, the film actress, plotted to escape from a prison hospital here in September, officials said.

They said that Mr Manson tried to send letters in two of his women followers asking them to smuggle bombs and guns in to him in Vacaville prison hospital, where he was undergoing psychiatric treatment.

As a result, Mr Manson was transferred back to Folsom prison in central California where he is under constant guard.—Reuter.

Mr Clerides in London for crucial Cyprus talks

By A. M. Reedel

Mr Clerides, the acting President of Cyprus, arrives in London today to discuss the situation in Cyprus and the prospects and possible terms of a settlement with Archbishop Makarios. Tomorrow he will see Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, and Archbishop Makarios is to meet Mr Callaghan on Friday.

The exchanges on Cyprus seem now to be coming to a head. Archbishop Makarios, in an address on Sunday in the Greek Orthodox Church of All Saints in Camden Town, told the largely Greek Cypriot congregation that he would return to Cyprus after consulting the new Government in Athens, but he has also indicated that he will not accept a division of Cyprus into two zones.

Mr Clerides has stated publicly in Nicosia that a solution based on a geographic division is the only realistic thing; and in face of the Turkish determination to maintain the present de facto bizonal division of the island he has also indicated that the ultimate solution will have to be bizonal. The United States and British Governments certainly regard this as the only practicable way forward.

If the Archbishop remains adamant against a bizonal settlement, Mr Clerides may well resign as negotiator with Mr Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader. However, what is expected, is that the Archbishop and Mr Clerides will go to Athens at the end of this week.

In that case the really crucial meeting will be between the Archbishop, Mr Clerides, and Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, now triumphantly confirmed in authority in Athens after the elections last Sunday. This meeting is expected about November 28.

The Archbishop may well then stick to his position that he must return to Cyprus, but this, it is argued, will merely cause dissension in the land and hinder progress in talks with the Turks. It is still thought, therefore, just possible that the Archbishop will agree to delay his return and that Mr Clerides will get the mandate he needs to continue negotiations on a bizonal basis.

Once that is agreed, the way will be open for Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, when he visits Ankara to urge the Turks to withdraw from most of the territory which they now occupy in Cyprus to a much restricted zone round Kyrenia.

Filipino releases ambassador after gun siege

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 19

A Filipino expatriate, who held the Philippines Ambassador at gunpoint for 10 hours, surrendered early today after being assured that his son was flying from Manila to the United States. Contrary to initial reports, no one was hurt.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said the man's name was Napoleon Lechoco and that he was a law office clerk in Maryland. He is being arraigned in a federal court on charges of assaulting a foreign diplomat.

Mr Eduardo Romualdez, the Ambassador, whose niece is married to President Marcos of the Philippines, was said to have been shaken by his ordeal.

Mr Lechoco negotiated with the police. Philippines officials and his wife, then threw his gun out of a first-floor window.

Manila, Nov 19.—President Marcos said Mr Lechoco's 16-year-old son's application to join his family in the United States had been delayed because he was mistaken for another person with the same name who was considered a security risk.

"If he had only requested that his son's departure be facilitated, then there would have been no problem," President Marcos said in a radio and television interview.—Reuter.

Mozambique seeks wheat from South Africa

From Michael Koipe
Cape Town, Nov 19

The South African Government is expected to agree this week to dispatch of emergency supplies of wheat to Mozambique where there is a threat of food shortages in some areas.

Disclosing that Mozambique had appealed for the wheat, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the Minister of Agriculture, said that efforts would be made to send between 20,000 and 30,000 bags as soon as possible.

The South African Government is thought to be delighted at the opportunity to demonstrate its friendliness towards its neighbour's new black rulers.

Mr Schoeman said Mozambique's need had arisen because of delays in the delivery of wheat ordered from the United States. It was unfortunate, he said, that the appeal had come when wheat reserves in the Republic were low, but South Africa would do everything it could to help Mozambique out of its difficulty.

The shortages are believed to be mainly in the Beira area.

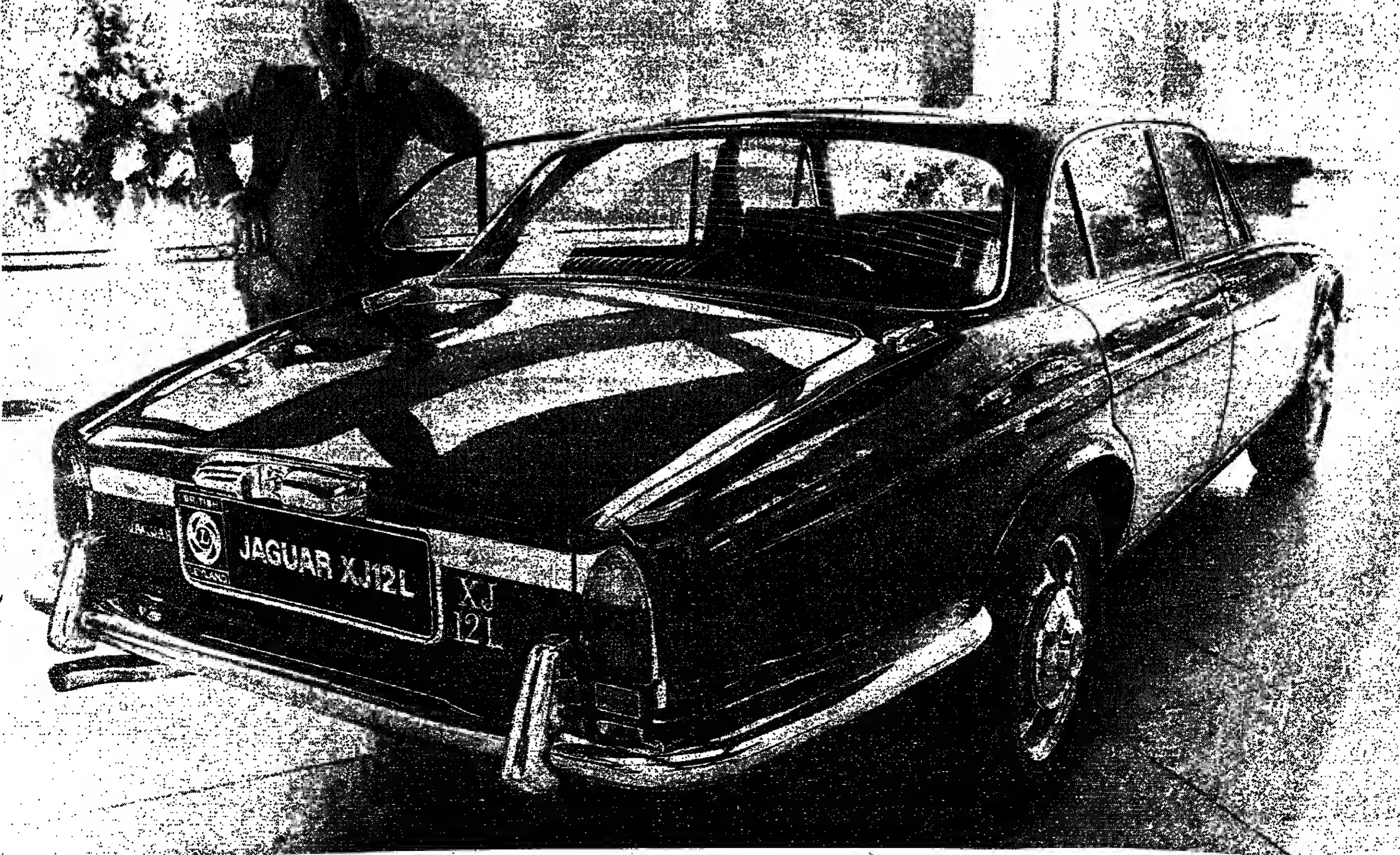
Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambique Prime Minister, has clarified his Government's attitude towards South Africa in an interview with a Beira newspaper. The Government was opposed to apartheid, but he felt that that was a matter for the people of South Africa to resolve for themselves.

Gaborone, Nov 19.—Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana, which borders South Africa, said yesterday that his country, like the rest of black Africa, preferred to see the problem of white-ruled Southern Africa settled by peaceful means.

Opening a parliamentary session, he said that Botswana was therefore happy with the "new attitude" displayed by the South African Government.

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OVERSEAS

Nuclear weapon row sours opening of Mr Ford's Tokyo visit

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, Nov 19
After being received officially by Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo today President Ford began his working visit to Japan. He was immediately embroiled in an embarrassing controversy over the visits of nuclear-armed United States Navy vessels to Japanese ports.

The issue, which was raised in secret when President Ford met Mr Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, for formal discussions this morning, emerged into public debate later today after Tokyo's left-wing Governor, Mr Ryokichi Minobe, confronted the visiting American head of state with the charge.

It also became apparent later today that while the first round of summit talks between Japanese and American leaders today was described as "successful", Mr Tanaka made it abundantly clear to Mr Ford that Japan is not prepared to comply with Dr Kissinger's plan to reduce the oil imports of industrialized consuming nations.

The Governor of Tokyo, who paid the visiting American President in more than 100 years and therefore it is an historical occasion. I feel that it has been very bad timing to have such a momentous event take place at a time when the public support of the leader of the host country had dropped to a miserable level of about 10 per cent.

Using unusually strong words for a Japanese politician, Mr Minobe said: "I find the President's remarks difficult to understand. The people of Tokyo want to know whether American ships are bringing nuclear weapons into Japan and I feel justified in acting as their spokesman."

"President Ford said he felt the matter could only be discussed between heads of government. I must say I came away from the meeting feeling dissatisfied. I felt that President Ford is not prepared to hear the real view of the Japanese people and I find this very strange."

Commenting on the public's general disinterest in the first visit of an American President, Mr Minobe claimed the mood of indifference reflects the unpopularity of the Prime Minister.

Upsetting the polite tone of the presidential trip, the governor of the host city went on to declare: "After all it was the Prime Minister who invited President Ford. It's a great pity. This is the first time a visit by an American President in more than 100 years and therefore it is an historical occasion. I feel that it has been very bad timing to have such a momentous event take place at a time when the public support of the leader of the host country had dropped to a miserable level of about 10 per cent."



Making history: Emperor Hirohito greets President Ford in the first meeting yesterday. Japanese and American heads of state on Japanese soil.

Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, who is accompanying President Ford, was evasive when questioned on the issue today.

He admitted that President Ford had discussed the matter with Mr Tanaka but he refused to confirm or deny charges that American ships have carried nuclear weapons into Japanese ports with the secret permission of the Japanese Government (under the security treaty the United States must seek the permission of the Japanese Government before it transfers nuclear weapons into Japan).

The issue has received much attention in Japan because if the allegations are proved correct, Mr Tanaka's Government is certain to fall.

Dr Kissinger went on to explain that the two leaders had also discussed Washington's plan to persuade oil consuming nations to reduce their imports. It is obvious that Mr Tanaka reiterated Japan's stand and pointed out that the nation, which has to import 95 per cent of its oil, cannot afford to cut-back on supplies.

Seven killed in New Guinea tribal fight

Port Moresby, Nov 19.—Seven tribesmen in the New Guinea western highlands were killed in a revenge raid on a village at dawn yesterday.

Massive inflation threatens the industrial miracle which helped people forget lack of freedom Economic crisis strains Brazilian society

From Stuart Stirling Buenos Aires, Nov 19
The great Brazilian economic miracle is today gripped by inflation running at 33 per cent, this is creating discontent among a people who are now voicing a common desire for a more moderate economic and socially just society, after almost 10 years of military rule.

The humiliating defeat of the Government party in Friday's parliamentary elections by the only opposition party permitted in the country, is a reflection of the economic plight of the workers, whose low wages once laid the foundations for attracting huge foreign investment to Brazil, creating the conditions for an economic boom.

Only one third of the Senate's 66 seats were up for reelection last Friday, which still gives the Government party a large majority in the Upper House of Parliament. Though in the federal chamber, the Opposition party with a third of the total vote, will have the upper hand.

Political observers believe, however, that the main economic and political themes will still be restricted to government censorship, thus making it impossible for the views of the Opposition to receive the necessary coverage in the press.

Police. Only recently an American freelance journalist working for Time magazine was brutally tortured in Recife.

The parliamentary victory of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party will, however, enable the Opposition to voice somewhat more effectively than before, a modified opinion about the Government's running of the country, though such freedom, political observers believe, will be only relative.

Senator João Goulart (1961-64), are still living in the political wilderness. Their parties, among them the Social Democrats, the National Democratic Union, the Labour Party and the Socialist Party, were all banned by the military in a Government decree in 1965.

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Military action against oil nations deemed unlikely

From Our Correspondent Stockholm, Nov 19
The possibility of outside military intervention in the oil-rich Middle East cannot be lightly dismissed, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sipri) said today.

blow up their oil installations if threats of military intervention were carried out.

Canadian budget aims at stimulating industry

From Our Correspondent Ottawa, Nov 19
Personal income taxes are to be reduced and tax incentives aimed at stimulating production, will be offered to Canadian manufacturers under a budget presented to the House of Commons by Mr John Turner, the Finance Minister.

Output, employment and income will all continue to grow in 1975, but at rates below potential," Mr Turner said. Tax cuts would spur economic growth projected at 4.5 per cent in real terms this year and "directly or indirectly could also help to moderate inflation, he argued.

But the situation could change either in a state of general war, of oil producing countries "endangered the internal order and well-being of importing countries by insisting upon limiting supplies to levels that leave very basic economic and military needs unfulfilled."

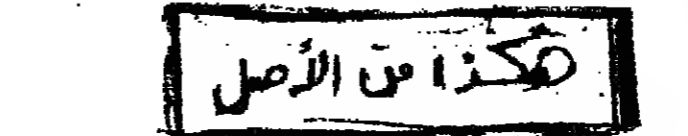
Mr Turner said the outlook for Canada's economy is less bright than when he presented his last budget in May. That budget was rejected in the House of Commons, and the result was a federal election which returned the Liberal Government to office with a majority of seats.

Tanzania gamekeeper turned poacher

Dar es Salaam, Nov 19.—Tanzania Government has fired 75 game scouts who were alleged to have been involved in big game poaching and smuggling, it was announced today.—Reuter.

SKorea asks UN to act over tunnel 'plot'

Seoul, Nov 19.—The S Korean National Assembly asked the United Nations to take "appropriate measures against a North Korean aggression."



Children's books of the season

سكزا من الأصل

Small books for small people

Kate Come And Help, Bouncy Ball, Kate's bed-down Day, Kate's mas Present, by Inger and Sandberg (in and Charles Block, 53p) Snow, The School, The Rabbit, by John (ingham 50p)

by A Dog and A Frog, Where are You? by Mayer, A Boy, A Dog and A Friend, by er and Marianna Mayer (ns, 50p)

Night Little A.B.C., Good Little One, Good Night and Rabbit, by Robert Kraus, M. Bodecker (45p)

But I like Mercer Mayer's line drawings better still (indeed, in the one book where both Mayers, man and wife, are credited, the drawings have even more personality which makes me suspect they are the wife's work). These are odd little books in that each tells of the boy's adventures with his animal friends without using words at all and since the boy and his escapades are of seven-year-old character, we are a bit doubtful about this speechlessness at first. But the pictures work very well indeed on their own—rather in the manner of an animated film. Or, if the pictures were arranged together on one page instead of each occupying a single page, they would have all the movement of an exceedingly squishy comic strip.

They are full of expression and acceptable slapstick and also possess that important quality—emphasised, I think, by the lack of written narrative and the lack of any adult figure—of an enclosed and private world. A child can enter in with rish.

"The Good Night Books" by Robert Kraus and M. M. Bodecker, are absolutely enchanting. Literally, good night books, they are about numbers (to a bed), the alphabet of animals (all in glorious pyjamas) settling into bed and most attractive of all, about Richard Rabbit finding reasons half-imagined (there is a face as my window, half-raised (I'm thirty) for not going to bed.

The night-blue pages, the amusing ingenuity of the drawings and the happily chosen words make these books a sound prelude to sleep at any age.

Jacky Gillott

A colourful start to reading and counting

In already very fond of me Gretz's teddy-bears are usually up to something frightful, and their antics have been put to good use in *Teddies' ABC* (Benn, 50p)—beginning with Arrive in an Aeroplane—welcome a giraffe, a kangaroo, an and a yak (give our love the other passengers), and then by Zipping off to the In between they get up to ordinary things like ping into the Leaves, Muck-around in Mud, Quarrelling, Finding Fleas in their The book is beautifully duced, and the colour strations are marvellous. he same applies to *Ten or* (Cape, £1.50) described a mystery counting book, in ch Russell Hoban has put together a search by two mysterious strangers, in fashionable gangster gear, beginning with one urgent message, two secret agents, five dustbins being investigated, and so on to the denouement. Sylvie Selig's inventive accompaniment to the text provides an equal number of everything in the background—six elephants called in to assist an accomplice by six Red Indian mice, six tepees, six books, and a lot of other things, adding an element of I-Spy. Deeper reading in the sub-text will reveal something odd happening with the mice and some cats, and taken as a whole, it will be a familiar, suitable present for sophisticated tots with an eye to colour and design.

A Peck of Pepper (Chatto & Windus, £1.25) was first published in 1813, when John Harris the publisher produced an alphabetical collection of tongue-twisters called *Peter Piper's Practical Principles of Plain and Perfect Pronunciation*. The only one we know is the original Peter Piper, who picked a Peck of Pepper, but some of the others are just as catching: Quixote Quicksight quizz'd a queerish Quixbox, for example. Brian Alderson has provided an historical postscript, in which we may find that a quixbox was a tobacco box, and Faith Jaques has provided some witty and elegant illustrations in the style and spirit of the originals.

Philippa Toomey

Keeping magic alive for the modern child

"A poet", says Robert Graves, "should be aware of the way in which he links at the world and takes in what he sees." The indefatigable Mrs Ruth Manning-Sanders had perhaps better heed this warning before she herself turns into a witch—albeit a beneficent one. But whatever her fate (and I hope she doesn't meet the seven-year-old who told me, "Witches should be god dead before they do any more damage"), it may safely be said that she has done more to keep magic alive for the contemporary youngster than any other writer. All eleven folktales in her *Book of Magic Animals* (Methuen £1.75), culled from Brittany, France, Canada, Russia, Malorca, Africa and Sweden (each one treating the Animal as Sorcerer), is a sheer delight. Her narration has the spontaneous directness which makes you feel she is sitting close by: you can hear the modulations in her voice and catch the constantly changing expression in her eyes.

No such praise can be lavished on the other two collections under review. A terrible sameness hangs over Mr Whitemy's translations of his dozen Russian fairy tales in *A Certain Kingdom* (Evans £1.95). This is only partly relieved by Dieter Lages's humorously evocative woodcut-style illustrations—apart from which the Russian language has a way of losing its colour and richness when rendered into honest, straightforward English. Alexander Afanasyev, the nineteenth century folklorist from whose teeming treasure trove Mr Whitemy has garnered his selection, could provide him with a more varied and exciting choice.

Margaret Lyford-Pike's Scottish Fairy Tales (Dent £1.85) certainly have bags of charm but (to a Sassenach ear, at any rate) she overplays the arch and coy in her Highland variations on favourite themes like "Cinderella", so that they sometimes read like a send-up of your archetypal fairy story. Give me any time the bright and pithy Ruth Manning-Sanders who has also provided engaging texts for three new, colour-illustrated, sturdy bound traditional tales: *Grand old the Magic Barrel, Old Dog, Sirko, Ram and Goot* (Methuen, 95p each). These are guaranteed to tickle the fancy of any child, and, as class readers, could well sound the death knell for Janet and John.

Stephen Corrie

Stephen Corrie and his wife Sara are the compilers of a new anthology of *Stories for Under-Fives* (Faber £1.50), where traditional tales rub shoulders with modern ones, and where the illustrators, Shiraz and Robert Creeley, their own interpretation of stories by Ardizzone and Virginia Lee Burton, first published with the authors' own illustrations.

The experience of evil and the end of innocence

With Christmas coming and the goose getting thin, it is comforting to find that she best and best looking of this selection is also the least expensive. From another point of view *The Slave Dancer* (Macmillan, £1.95) may seem less seasonable: it is distinctly short on peace and good will. However Paula Fox is concerned to remind us to ignore such ephemeral disadvantages: this is a book for any season, an enduring and in some ways appalling story which wha might easily be the makings of a classic. It tells of a New Orleans boy in the year 1840; he is kidnapped by the crew of a slaver, taken to Africa and brought back again for the principal purpose of exercising the slaves on the long voyage by making them dance to tunes on his pipe. The ship is wrecked in the Gulf of Mexico and he and one African boy come ashore. All the rest are drowned.

There are several themes wound into this and perhaps the largest of them has to do with experiencing evil and the end of innocence. In this respect *The Slave Dancer* invites comparison with *A High Wind in Jamaica* although it lacks that vein of light irony which, in my view, made the latter more impressive to look back on than enjoyable to read. Here the telling is pleasurable severe—cut, hard-edged, poetic; it is of a kind with the author's handling of her subject and that is in the best sense uncompromising: she does not ever underplay

Brian Alderson

Orkney Stories

The Two Fiddlers, by George Mackay Brown. (Chatto & Windus, £1.80)

There is a quality within the eye and tongue of George Mackay Brown that hints at a man stranded off the shores of our century. But if it seems not quite to belong to our small beach in time, at least his presence here helps ease us into other interludes where imagination was the powerful and imprecise instrument of humanity used to comprehend mystery.

These ten Orkney tales, which he has revived in his own pure style show that although it may be a factual error to believe that the stones which scatter Hoy are petrified warriors or that the grassy barrows near Natherquoy are the halls of spirit-folk, the explanation of legend is more richly stained with the ambiguity of human experience than academic classification can ever be and in that sense, the "tale" is more authentic interpreter of the people who told it than the bones and shards they bequeathed to analysis.

Jacky Gillott

Christmas cheer

Barbara Robinson has written, in *The Best Christmas Present Ever* (Faber, £1.50), a delightful, modern story with a moral, of a frightful family of oucasts, the Herdmans, feared by their school mates, their appearance at any occasion being the cause of violence, tears and a disgraceful scene. Somehow the Herdmans ("absolutely the worst kids in the history of the world. They lied and stole and smoked cigars (even the girls) and talked dirty and hit little kids") discovered Sunday school, imagining free food to be given away, and from there it was an awful progression to taking the leading roles in the Christmas Pageant. American in background, it has universal appeal in that all kids can be frightful, all fathers resigned and all mothers either harassed or bossy. The story is narrated by a small girl with a turn of phrase and insight worthy of Oswald Busanle, and the illustrations by Judith Gray Brown are a perfect match in the text, particularly that of Gladys (youngest and worst Herdman) as the Angel of the Lord, wearing dirty sneakers and yelling at everyone "Hey! Unto you a child is hnn!"

Philippa Toomey

Romping to school

The first entrancing thing about *The smallest school in the world* (Hamish Hamilton, £2) by J. B. Simpson is its cover which entices me to start reading as soon as possible, and when one reluctantly comes to the last page of the book invites one to look again at the rhubarb-coloured house standing at the end of the promenade, and the 10 small children gambolling about on the wintry beach.

The book is full of interest at many levels, containing among its ingredients a sinister stranger, and a sense of vague but none the less ominous danger looming over the beloved school. The main characters are thoroughly convincing, from the eccentric headmistress "Missum" (a pun being along like a benign came to dear old Mrs Horton dressed for church—"Hooked over one arm—and it was somehow plain to all the children that old Mrs Horton might at any time use this last as a hat, to deal out blows—bringing along like a sense, shiny black handbag. Above all, the children are individuals, likeable and recognizably real. The whole novel romps along in a racy style, laced with humour but capable of dealing with pathos. A remarkable book.

Barbara Sherrard-Smith

Original creation

When Carroll wrote *After a Snow* light snow, the Mock Turtle, the Cheshire Cat and the White Knight took their place on equal terms with the Establishment of Fairyland and so it was with Mole and Ratty, Pod and Arriety. They were all unmistakable, original creations.

By comparison, the current crop of children's fantasy has a depressingly stale quality. The old protagonists, Good and Evil, continue to fight for possession of the world in tedious, symbolic terms that don't stand up to analysis and discourage real thought. When fantasy becomes facile and contrived it loses its point. Are children's editors prying their lists carefully to be sufficiently self-right in the interests of quality?

Penelope Farmer's *William and Mary* (Chatto & Windus, £1.80) comes as reassurance and refreshment. Here is someone who understands about the craft of writing. Her plot has its own logic, carrying the reader forward with that driving need to know what happens next. She uses many of the ingredients of children's fantasy, but she is not a slavish imitator. Her characters are real children possessed by real shyness and anxiety. Their imaginative search constantly leads them back to the real world and, while their problems are solved through their fantasies, you never feel that their story is a contrivance that has simply given the author an excuse to try another book.

Joy Whitby

The identity crisis of the young

It is difficult to make adolescent love convincing to adolescents themselves, to conceive sensuality without grossness, sensitivity without priggishness. In *Matt and Jo* (Angus & Robertson, £1.80) Ivan Southall may have succeeded. His quickfire style shows the thoughts of a boy and girl meeting on a train, striking up hopes and timidities, confusions, fantasies, tenderness. Playing truant, they share the bounce of being alive on a breathless, scaring, sunny Australian day that has all the leaps and dips of a better-sketter. It is a vivid confirmation of the gap between school lessons and life lessons, "like a hand taking hold of your heart and giving it a crack to shake out the fluff".

Mr Penton's *Timothy in Duffy's Rocks* (Hamish Hamilton, £1.90) grows up in America during the Depression. He is increasingly obsessed with his absentee father, about whom the family is reluctant to speak. "He was the Devil's stocking", reflects the grandmother, a formidable character who can describe the Scots as so tight that they wouldn't give a crippled crab a crust. Searching for a father, Timothy discovers, toward life, the shops, hotels, a concert, all an exciting show, half-pagant, half-mystery. He suffers an identity crisis; until he finds his father he will not find himself. The omens are unpropitious. It is a moving, finely observed story, not shrinking death and dis-

Peter Vansittart

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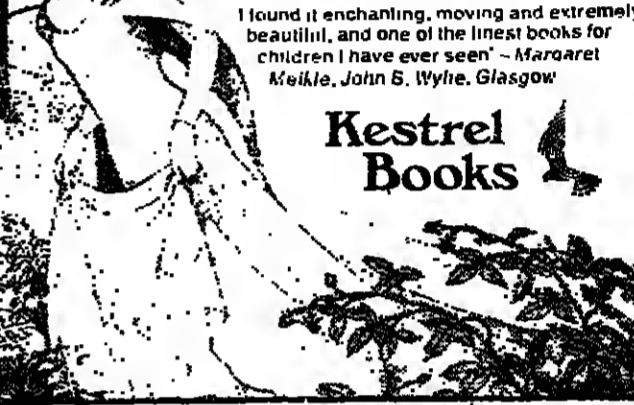


DEPT

A Christmas Classic

Snow-White and the Seven Dwarfs. A tale from the Brothers Grimm translated by Randall Jarrell. Illustrated by Nancy Ekholm Burkert. £2.50

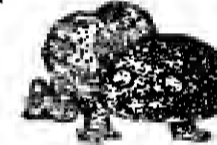
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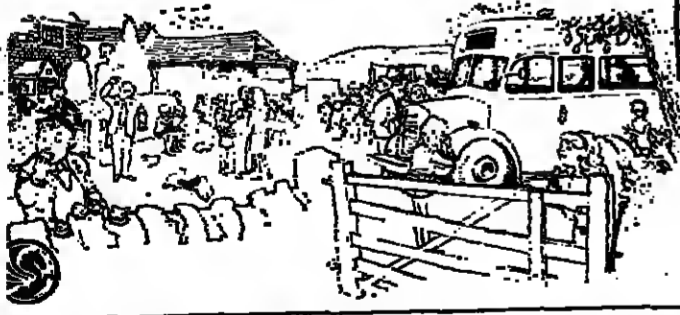
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SPORT

The remarkable Captain Christy makes a significant journey

Michael Phillips Correspondent... seems that you can bet on these days. The latest anti-post prices published in the William Hill organization...

Christy at only 3-1. In my opinion Captain Christy is not in the same league as the other horses but it is significant that he is running, because he is trained by Pat Taffe, the man who was associated with all of Arkle's great triumphs.

ing the football to Geoffrey and forgetting for just a moment or two the form of those who are expected to fill the stage of the Albert Cup Friday evening...

The weather has done its best to upset the ante-post market. The connections of both Cuckoo and Red Rum have stated publicly that these two horses will not run if the going is too soft.

Silver Teal atones for at race failures

Brendon Richards saddled his seventh winner of the season as Napazu beat Stay-Bell by a head and half in the Mrs Spence Hurdle at Teesdale Park on Sunday.

now won 13 flat races plus this one over hurdles at 14 different courses between Nottingham and Ayr. Silver Teal won yesterday after being unplaced in nine races on the flat. The filly raced before by 12 lengths.

Rider gives colleague on-the-spot treatment

Anthony Midday-White, the amateur rider who broke a leg well meaningly in the case of the Twysden Challenge Cup at Devon Down, first on the scene was fellow amateur jockey, Dr David Chesney whose mount, Twelve Pounder, started the trouble by running out. The doctor was able to give on the spot treatment.

He was once considered ungentle but this was a good effort for a four-year-old bumping a 10lb penalty in sticky ground. He has made up his mind to be a more professional jockey.

Torn between two worlds

By Peter Ryde Golf Correspondent

Sometimes I find the world too large, and when this happens I am usually thinking of those international events of golf which will before long be held in 30 national flags flutter in bewildering array.



Two who can make world golf go round a deal faster. Trevino and Irwin hope to keep the standard flying at Caracas.

It is not for that reason I would like to see these world events greatly reduced in number. In the days of the 1950s and 1960s there were matches between Britain and the United States back in the bad old days of the amateur era.

Nothing much is likely to happen when the teams are torn between two worlds. The cost of sending teams grows heavier. British participation this year for the men cost £100,000.

Sedgefield programme

45 CHILTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £272: 2m) 170-3-2 Chalkie (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane 21-3-20 MacCallan (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane 106-000 MacCallan (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane

Fontwell Park programme

1.0 FERRIS HURDLE (438: 2m 1f) 170-3-2 Chalkie (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane 21-3-20 MacCallan (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane

Kelloe Steeplechase

3222-3 Another Railway (A. Corner), 3-10-10 P. Brodbeck 12-3-40 Wolverhampton (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane 21-3-20 MacCallan (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane

Middleton Hurdle

4004-7 Tack On (Mrs J. Wilson), 10-12-12 Mr. D. Bakewell 10-12-12 Mr. D. Bakewell 10-12-12 Mr. D. Bakewell

Stillington Hurdle

4000-0 Sir Denzil (D), R. Johnson, 2-11-13 Mr. Johnson 7 21-3-20 MacCallan (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane

Worthing Hurdle

1 0-0 G. Crane (Duke of Abercorn), 7-11-13 Mr. Johnson 7 21-3-20 MacCallan (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane

Teeside Park

45 11-18 MISS BELINDA HURDLE (Div 1: 3-10-10) 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane 21-3-20 MacCallan (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane

Devon and Exeter

1.0 11-18 MISS BELINDA HURDLE (Div 1: 3-10-10) 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane 21-3-20 MacCallan (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane

Cricket Fast bowlers expected to dominate first Test

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent Brisbane, Nov 19 Rather than being sticky and well, as it tends to be at this time of year, Brisbane today has been cool and wet.

Tomorrow's one-day match at North Sydney 60 miles north of here, is in doubt, the ground there being very wet. It is not torrential rain, of the sort that will sweep away the covers, but a steady drizzle.

With a doubt about the fitness of Willis, it is difficult to even say bowler against South Australia. Bowlers England will choose. The most certain is Lever, who has been the fastest of England's bowlers since Lever was last in the side, so that his present position in the ranks is quite surprising.

Champion at 90 plays some verbal shots

By Lewine Mail

Doris Chambers, winner of the 1923 British women's golf championship, and twice captain of the Curtis cup team, celebrated her 90th birthday on Tuesday.

girl to get down to a low handicap. As for plus handicaps, she dismisses them as ridiculous. "I have never had a plus handicap," she says. "I have only ever had minus handicaps."

Handley Cross Steeplechase

2.15 12-17 HANDLEY CROSS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £415: 2m) 170-3-2 Chalkie (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane 21-3-20 MacCallan (D), 170-3-2 McCallan, 11-20-13 G. Crane

Wolverhampton Steeplechase

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1967. DRAYTON INVESTMENTS COMPANY LIMITED. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 203 of the Companies Act 1948, that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named company will be held at 3 London Wall Buildings, London E.C.2, on Friday, the 29th day of December 1974, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

IRA funeral: public commemoration rightly unacceptable

MR JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgmont, C) asked the Home Secretary whether he had received a request from the chief IRA spokesman...

MR ROY JENKINS (Birmingham, Stedford, Lab) said he had not received any such request. He said that public commemoration in public places of those who seek to be indiscriminate...

Decisive break with direct grant schools may be in September 1976

MR MARKS (Manchester, Gorton, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Education and Science to take steps to bring the direct grant schools system to an end...

MR PRENTICE (Newham, North-East, Lab) said that the Government's determination to develop a fully comprehensive system of secondary education...

MR LAMONT (Kingston upon Thames, C) said that he had been asked to make a speech to his constituency regarding the Government's policy on direct grants...

MR PRENTICE (Newham, North-East, Lab) said that the Government's policy on direct grants was to bring about a decisive break with the old system...

MR ANN TAYLOR (Bolton, West, Lab) said that she was pleased to see that the Government was taking steps to bring about a decisive break with the old system...

MR ARMSTRONG (Under-Secretary for Education and Science) said that the Government's policy was to bring about a decisive break with the old system...

Mr Wilson's explanation of result of miners' vote

MR ADLEY (Christchurch and Lynton, C) asked the Prime Minister to explain the result of the miners' vote in the recent election...

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab) said that he did not think it was his general view of the country, however, that there was any measure of success...

Swift takeover powers for land needed to get sites for North Sea oil platforms

MR MILLAN (Minister of State, Scottish Office (Glasgow, Craiglockhart, Lab)) said that the Government was developing a strategy for North Sea oil...

Truancy not alarming but serious in places

SIR GEORGE SINCLAIR (Dorchester, C) said that he was concerned about the increasing number of truants in certain areas...

Lottery or football pools levy may help clubs improve ground safety

Lord Alexander of Potterhill, formerly Sir William Alexander, general secretary of the Association of Football Grounds...

Handling of oil a story of incompetence

MR GRIMMOND (Orkney and Shetland, Lab) said that the handling of oil in the North Sea was a story of incompetence...

Improvement of safety at reservoirs

LADY BIRK, Under Secretary, Department of the Environment, said that the Government was taking steps to improve the safety of reservoirs...

Slower growth of education expenditure

MR TEBBIT (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that education expenditure was kept under control...

UK to accept foreign arbitration

LORD ELWYN-JONES, Lord Chancellor, moved the second reading of the Arbitration Bill...

Lead in petrol controls

LADY BIRK, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said that the Government was taking steps to control lead in petrol...

Parliamentary Notices

House of Lords: Debates on the Education Bill, the Reservoirs Bill, and the Arbitration Bill.

Shakespeare cannot be cut

MR HUGH JENKINS, Under Secretary for Education and Science, said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that Shakespeare's works were not cut...

Privilege complaint dropped after apologies received

The SPEAKER ruled that the matter of an article in The Sunday Telegraph on November 17, 1974, which was a criticism of the Government...

Dragonian

MR GORDON WILSON (Dumfries, East, Scot. Nat.) said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the Dragonian was not cut...

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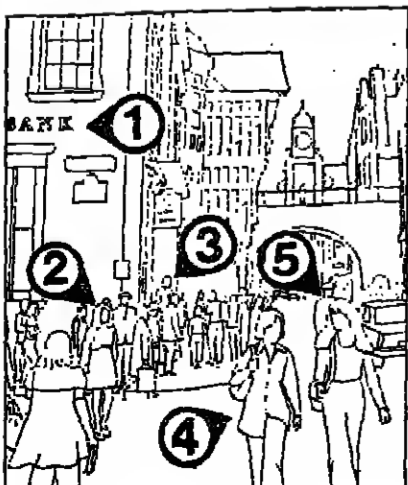
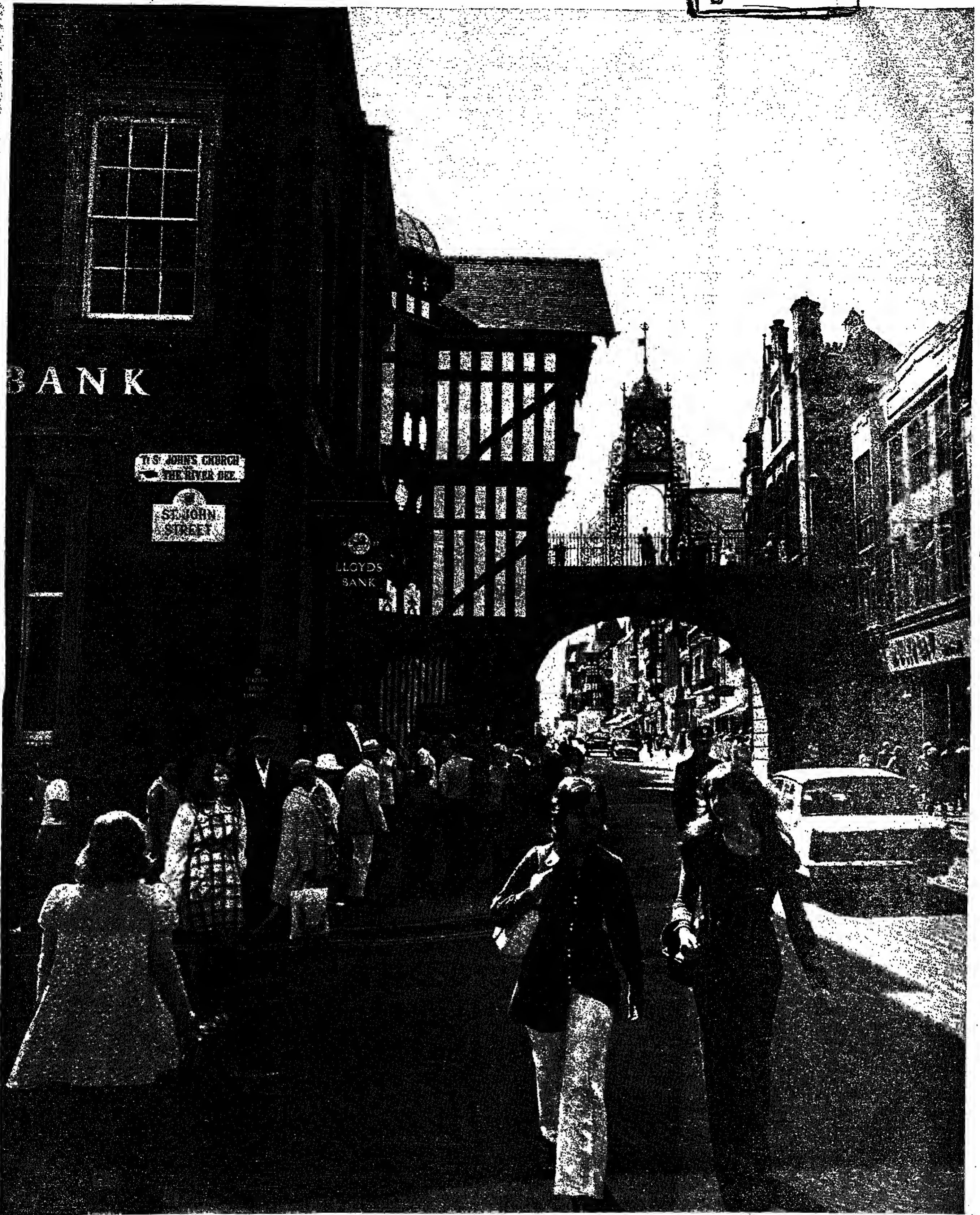
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هكذا من الأصل



Chester, Cheshire. Each year, more and more visitors come to see this historic city's unique attractions... such as the Eastgate, right next to Lloyds Bank (1).

Marjorie Cox (2) has had an account at Lloyds for over 4 years. 'I banked elsewhere before,' she says, 'but needed a bank with more services. Lloyds is so useful, with standing orders to pay regular bills promptly, and things like the new Cashpoint machine to get cash quickly.'

Prompt arrangement of a loan helped Mr Dudley Blackbourn (3) to get

his wholesale stationery firm off to a successful start. 'Lloyds agreed the loan within 24 hours. Now, after just over a year of busy trading, I'm already looking towards expansion.'

Just visiting her parents' home in Chester is Lynda Warmington (4), who works at Shipston-on-Stour, and has facilities to draw cash at Lloyds Bank there. 'Whichever Lloyds branch I use, I always find the same friendly, efficient service.'

Lloyds has helped Corporal Richard

Shaw (5) to buy a new house. He tells us: 'When I needed a £6,000 bridging loan for a few weeks, Lloyds came to the rescue.'

Manager of the Lloyds branch in Chester is Mr Frank Bate. 'Although we're a large branch, we try to ensure that we give each customer individual attention.'

Wherever you are in England or Wales, you're never far from the friendly help of Lloyds Bank.

 **Lloyds Bank**

One area of policy which is best left to housewives

The referendum in British political experience is rather like James Stewart's gun in the film 'Destiny Kides Again'.

Even the great Dicey, whose ghost walked through the Commons during the debates on the European Communities Bill...

Enthusiasm for referenda among the upper classes, for obvious reasons, diminished as the electorate expanded...

But Attlee would not have it. The proposal to bypass an election produced the first editor's explosion in his otherwise calm career.

Then came the Common Market and the non-judicial use of the "alien device" by friendly, democratic aliens.

The House of Commons library file on referenda (placed immediately before that on refuse collection, if you

are interested in the fashionable study of significant coincidences) contains many well argued assaults on the "alien device", most of them written either by my honourable friend, Mr John Mackintosh, or my fellow worker, Mr David Wood.

It is, oddly enough, the veteran European unioner, Mr Jean Rey who persuades me that we must. During a visit in July, he said openly and bluntly what most British Ministers apparently refuse to say: "A referendum on this matter would consist of consulting people who don't know the problems instead of consulting people who know them."

He was, of course, thinking more of the referendum his country has had than the referendum this country is to have; and his remarks, in a French context, are not so outrageous as they sound.

So what are the other issues on which our own housewives will vote? The first—and probably only—one will be their own standard of living and the ability of the government to raise it.

All of which places Mr Heath in a difficult position. A vote to keep Britain in the Community will be a vote of confidence in the Government.

The situation will be familiar to all those reading does not consist wholly of White Papers and Parliamentary Bills.

Nor do I object to the re-staging of Boris merely because there are works which demand

them than their collective capacity to exercise this new responsibility. This is not an example of the vanity of parliamentarians.

At Strasbourg last week there was less passion in the debate on sugar policy than in the preceding discussion about whether the debate should be held at all.

It is not usually to be found opposing the reproduction of operas that have not been seen for a quarter of a century.

The basic themes of the sets are icon-like murals, in Pina's monastery, and Boris's palace.

Boris, of course, is a horse opera in the literal sense; at least, the mounted entry of the Pretender is as traditional as is the habit of Edgar, in Lucia, of throwing his cloak on the floor before the sextet.

Not in fact agreed on the urgency of direct elections. Some feel that if they came too quickly the electorate would turn out to vote and politicians of calibre would not stand.

There is no shortage of issues. First of all, there is the question of direct elections which will be considered again by the Parliament at its December session.

Europe's Parliament is one of potential rather than real power

In fighting that war the Parliament is not without weapons. It now has the power to amend the Community budget within strict limits, and there are plans to extend those limits further.

There is no shortage of issues. First of all, there is the question of direct elections which will be considered again by the Parliament at its December session.

Bernard Levin

As a set piece of theatre there has been little to equal this

To Covent Garden for Boris Godunov. This season marks the 25th anniversary of Boris Christoff's debut in the part, and I had an uneasy feeling, listening to him, that he has weathered the intervening years rather better than I have.

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Is this the civil war everyone feared in Ulster?

A man speaking in a thick Ulster accent recently telephoned the Belfast office of the Samaritans in the early hours to claim responsibility for the brutal murder of Paul Armstrong, a young Catholic seaman, whose bloodstained body was found dumped unceremoniously on the floor of a derelict bakery.

Slowly and deliberately, the anonymous caller said that the killing was retaliation taken by the Ulster Protestant Action Group for recent bomb explosions.

Since the upsurge began late in September following the cold-blooded murder of two leading members of the judiciary by the Provisionals, there have been over 25 sectarian assassinations and countless near misses.

Worried British officials regard the sectarian campaign as one of the most dangerous tactics employed in the Ulster crisis.

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Christopher Wal

An indication of brutality used in the name of discipline was provided recently when a man was "kneecapped" by electric drill

As with the previous situation campaign before 1972, a much higher proportion of the victims are Catholic than the UUV.

Close analysis of the ways of killings shows that before the mobile assass squad, usually numbering three men, only one of whom is armed, they are briefed in advance and times carry the name of a town in case they are banded.

In recent weeks, there has been increasing evidence that control inside certain of the loyalist groups has passed back to the barter system determined by their own wage a ruthless tribal campaign against the Catholics.

Within the paramilitary groups an intense, and so far unsuccessful, hunt has been going on to uncover the authors. Security experts believe that the infamous paramilitary "Rompers Rooms" (freshly punishment centres) have been used to conduct in-depth interrogations of those suspected.

In spite of increased activity by the Army's undercover agents in various Protestant strongholds, no hard evidence has yet been provided about the size or command structure of

Time to take stock?

Then Royal Trust can help. In these uncertain times you don't need to be very wealthy to be concerned about your financial affairs.

Over at Joe Coral we found a far more happy-go-lucky, one might even say cynically, approach: Their racing manager compiles the odds without ever laying eyes on the girls.

The Royal Trust Company of Canada, 54 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6NQ.

Please send me further details of the Royal Trust Consultancy Service.

Name Address



The Times Diary Running an eye over the form

Judging by the £400,000 taken by the big four bookmakers on last year's Miss World contest, just looking at girls is no longer enough; we British like to bet as well.

Clearly you are never going to get a decent price about one of the conventional western (or white Commonwealth) beauties and the 50p punter is bound to be a bargain would be well advised to talent spot around the more exotic end of the market.

Over at Joe Coral we found a far more happy-go-lucky, one might even say cynically, approach: Their racing manager compiles the odds without ever laying eyes on the girls.

Failed again

The Open University's systems group held their "systems failures workshop" at City University yesterday.

First, Miss France (who has surprisingly driven a Volvo 12s to 25s with hills) a fetching Tahitian of French parentage, neatly combining a familiar Western label with a touch of Eastern promise.

Finally, Miss Guam. Do not be put off by Coral's 50-1 quote, it refers to the obscurity of her country not her face.

Leading

Brian Faulkner, head of the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland, flew to London yesterday to talk at the church St Lawrence Jewry on the subject of "Leadership—What can be expected from those in authority?"

Since referring, when writing about the grave of Thomas Hancock, the inventor of vulcanized rubber, to "Dunlop, the American" I have had a flood of learned letters about Dunlop's Scottish antecedents, his veterinary practice in Northern Ireland, his work on the pneumatic tyre, and the history of the technology in general.

More Powell If one is to believe Anthony Powell, novelists have no imagination, merely putting into their works things that happened to them and including their friends, thinly disguised.

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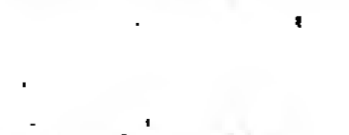
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Court stays English action against French shipowners on Suez cargo

J. Macconnell et Cie and Others v Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and Another
 Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Diplock and Lord Justice Lawton.

An action for damages for cargo damaged in England in the interests of London insurers of parts of a Suez Canal since 1967, was properly stayed by the English court because the French shipowners and the foreign cargo owners had agreed that all disputes arising under the contract contained in 365 bills of lading should be governed by French law; and under French law where a cause of action arises out of a contract a plaintiff cannot claim in contract and in tort for the same wrong.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an interlocutory appeal by five cargo owners, four French and one Italian, from Mr Justice Ackner, in chambers, who had stayed their proposed action for damages for *inter alia*, conversion and relief by injunction sought to be brought in England against Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, owners of the vessel *Sindh*, arising out of the trapping of the vessel in the Suez Canal in the Six day War of 1967.

Mr Michael Musill, QC, and Mr R. J. Thomas for the cargo owners; Mr Robert Goff, QC, and Mr Nicholas Phillips for the shipowners.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in May 1967, a cargo was loaded in the Far East on the *Sindh*, a French vessel owned by the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, the second largest French shipowners, under some 365 bills of lading. It was a mixed

cargo of rubber, timber, tin, jute and all sorts of things, most of it destined for France. She got into the Suez Canal on June 6/7, 1967, and there she had stayed. The shipowners put a crew on board to try to look after her, but no doubt she rusted and some of the cargo, being perishable, got out of condition or deteriorated.

The long and the short of it was that in 1970 the shipowners negotiated for the sale of the ship and the cargo. They went to the courts in France and got approval for the appointment of the equivalent of a receiver, all ex parte. Eventually a sale was arranged to Norwegian interests, for something over £100,000—very much less than the ship and cargo would have been worth if they had reached their destination or could have been got out of the Canal.

After and not before the sale, the shipowners told the cargo owners what had been done and that they proposed to distribute the proceeds of sale among the various interests and there were negotiations for the purpose. Apparently quite a lot of the goods were insured on the French market, a good part on the London market, and some Michelin rubber was not insured at all.

The London insurers did not find the proposals for distribution acceptable and eventually they brought an action in the English courts, claiming among other things that there was a conversion of the cargo, so far as their interests were concerned, by the sale in France in 1970.

The insurers said that the property in the cargo had never passed from them and that they were still entitled to it because

the sale was not authorized and so was invalid, whereas the shipowners said that it was authorized by French law under a doctrine—not the same as our doctrine of agent of necessity but a similar doctrine—called *gestion d'affaires*.

When the London insurers issued a writ in the name of the five cargo holders, the shipowners had an address for service and a place of business in London and their solicitors accepted service. But they took objection to the English proceedings because of a clause—called the exclusive jurisdiction clause—which was in all the bills of lading, originally drafted in French but turned into English. It provided that "All disputes caused by the interpretation or the execution of the present Bill of Lading will be submitted to the Tribunal of Commerce of Marseilles or that of the Seine 'at plaintiff's choice'."

That clause appeared in a contract which was beyond a doubt a French contract, the proper law of which was French law. The goods were carried in a ship under the French flag and pretty well everything connected with it was French.

The primary question was whether the proceedings started in England were caught by that clause so that they must be stayed because the parties themselves had agreed that they should go to the French courts.

There had been considerable evidence before the judge on the interpretation of that clause and much discussion about a French doctrine called the doctrine of *non cumul*. It appeared to be French law that in a case like the present, where cargo had been

sold by shipowners in the circumstances related, the only claim admissible in France or the French courts was a claim for breach of contract. No claim would lie for anything like an independent tort.

Some might think that there was a way of having an independent tort arising out of a contract in France—where, for instance, a landlord and tenant were disputing about rent and the tenant hit the landlord over the head there might be an action for an independent tort in France.

But in the present case, whether it was for non-delivery of goods or other dealing with the goods or a sale in the circumstances mentioned, French law would not admit any cause or claim other than a claim in contract; and by French law on all the evidence any claim arising out of the facts would be governed by the clause and would have to be determined by French law.

For the London insurers Mr Musill had said that the test whether the action in England should go on depended, not on the factual nature of the claim itself, but on the particular way in which it was formulated. He relied on *Monro v Bogner Urban District Council* ([1915] 3 KB 167), where there was a contract for sewer works and an arbitration clause but the plaintiff sued for fraudulent misrepresentation in inducing the contract; and it was held that their claim for fraud was not caught by the arbitration clause. Mr Musill had relied on Lord Justice Bankes who said at p 173: "The only point is whether the claim which is brought—whether it is good, bad or indifferent—comes within the submission to arbitration."

His Lordship thought that case had no application to the present one. It had nothing to do with conflict of laws and the like. The only real point was whether the exclusive jurisdiction clause, interpreted as it must be by French law, covered any claim which could be made on the facts before the court.

On the evidence it seemed that the clause did cover any claim which could be formulated on those facts and was caught by the clause. Therefore the action could not be allowed to go on in England. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD DIPLOCK, concurring, said that during argument much had been said about the classification of the claim and the way it was formulated. Classification for the purposes of private international law was a step towards deciding the choice of law; and if the plaintiffs were allowed to go on with their action in this country no doubt it would be relevant to classify their claim as formulated either in tort or in contract in order to choose the proper law to be applied to a tort which had not been committed in England, or to the contract if it were a claim in contract.

But that was not the question on the appeal. The question was whether they should be allowed to go on with their action. The first ground on which the judge decided to prevent their doing so by staying the action was because they had agreed that any claim of the kind they were formulating would be dealt with exclusively by the French courts.

The only question of classification which arose therefore was whether the ground for the stay arose out of an agreement between

the parties. Was what the court was looking for a contract? Was that what the decision depended on? The answer was yes, for that was the ground of the assertion. The contract most therefore be looked at to see what was its proper law.

It was not and never had been disputed that it was French. Before the judge there had been some interesting and complex questions of French law, to be decided on the evidence, as to whether on its true interpretation the exclusive jurisdiction clause would apply to claims of the kind the plaintiffs were seeking to assert in the English action.

The judge held, interpreting the contract according to French law, as he was bound to do under English rules of private international law, that the exclusive jurisdiction clause did apply to claims of the present kind. That finding, being a finding on foreign law, was treated by our courts as a finding of fact; and Mr Musill had not sought to dispute that as a finding of fact it was correct.

It therefore being indisputable that the proper law of the contract which included the exclusive jurisdiction clause was French, and it being undisputed that, interpreted according to French law, the clause covered claims of the kind the plaintiffs sought to put forward in the English action, no question of law other than the purely elementary one of private international law to which his Lordship had referred arose.

Lord Justice Lawton agreed. Solicitors: Jace & Co; Holman, Fenwick & Willan.

Appointments
 The Rev P. B. Barber, Vicar of Bourne, Farnham, diocese of Guildford, to be also Dean of Farnham.
 The Rev J. C. Priestley, assistant curate of Blackburn, to be Vicar of Christ Church, Colne, same diocese.
 The Rev C. J. Sill, Vicar of Berechurch, Colchester, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of St Saviour's, Walsby, same diocese.

Diocese of Canterbury
 The Rev J. H. R. de Saumarez, Vicar of St Peter-in-the-Parade, to be also Rural Dean of Thanet.
 The Rev J. H. Gardner-Watson Green, Rector of Sandhurst with Newington, to be also Rural Dean of West Chertsey.
 The Rev G. E. M. Hughes, Vicar of St Mary's, Dover, to be also Rural Dean of Dover.

Diocese of Chester
 The Rev R. W. Howard, Vicar of Prenton, to be Vicar of Holsby and Rural Dean of Frodsham.
 The Rev J. P. Martin, Vicar of St Peter's, Congleton, to be also Rural Dean of Congleton.

Diocese of Gloucester
 The Rev B. M. Ford, St Mary's Cathedral, Auckland, to be Vicar of St John's, Upper and Lower Shalwater with Eford and Nanton.
 The Rev T. T. Gibson, Vicar of

Diocese of Peterborough
 The Rev M. J. M. Glover, curate to the Bishop of Peterborough in the Emmanuel area of Northampton, to be also Rural Dean of Northampton.

Diocese of Portsmouth
 The Rev G. Price, formerly Vicar of St Mark's, Peterborough, and a no residential canon of Peterborough Cathedral, to be a canon emeritus, Peterborough Cathedral.

Diocese of Portsmouth
 The Rev R. T. Little, anglican chaplain at Dusseldorf, diocese of London (North and Central Europe), to be Rector of Westonside with Cotswold with Exton.

Diocese of York
 The Rev R. J. Brown, Vicar of Luke's, York, to be Vicar of Berby, North and Central Europe, to be Rector of Westonside with Cotswold with Exton.

Retirements
 The Rev W. R. Ling, priest in the diocese of Portsmouth, to retire Dec 31.

25 years ago
 From The Times of Saturday, November 19, 1949.

First-class trips
 From Our Shipping Correspondent
 For the first time since before the war the P & O and Orient companies now have first-class and tourist-class accommodation to offer prospective passengers to Australia who have not already rescheduled for passages. This means that long waiting lists have nearly been disposed of and the way open for tourist traffic.

The P & O can offer accommodation for first-class passengers from January onwards and for tourist class passengers from March.

There is still a waiting list about 20,000 persons for passage to New Zealand. Many of these are known to desire the low rated accommodation, and the New Zealand Shipping Company, which has lately commissioned one new liner and will shortly be commissioning another, is now a to offer accommodation of its highest-rated types for sail soon.



It's got to be Gordon's.

سكوتلندا من الأصل

كذا من الأصل

COURT CIRCULAR
NCHAM PALACE
The Queen Elizabeth's College...

Marchioness of Aberystwyth
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir Martin Charteris...

Royal Highness, as Captain
attended a Royal Marines...

RENOUE HOUSE
The Queen Elizabeth
mother this afternoon...

RE HOUSE
JAMES'S PALACE
October 19: The Duke of Kent...

day's engagements
Duke of Edinburgh, as president...

Moat bed saved
Historians have won a campaign...

Forthcoming marriages
Sir John Turing and Mrs I. N. Shirley-Rollison...

Mr J. F. Amussen and Miss S. R. Smith
The engagement is announced...

Mr J. F. Parratt and Miss C. E. York-Long
The engagement is announced...

Mr A. R. Rosswick and Mrs C. J. Rutbergford
The marriage will be arranged...

Mr C. B. R. and Mrs F. G. Snowden
The marriage recently took place...

Mr E. G. Nimmo and Miss G. A. Charlish
The marriage took place at...

Birthdays today
Canon E. M. Bickerstick, 92; Sir...

Science report
Plant pathology: Plasmid and tumours

Science report (continued)
The plasmid itself which might be transferred to the plant...

Manuscript of Elizabethan love poems falls far short of auction estimate

By Geraldine Norman
Sole Royal Correspondent
A newly discovered 90-page manuscript...

It appears that the economic crisis has presented severe difficulties...

Luncheons
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association...

Reception
Lord Mayor of Westminster
The Lord Mayor of Westminster...

Evening Club
The Eleven Club held a dinner last night...

University news
London
Appointments:
Chairs: D. J. Butler, BSc, PhD...

University news (continued)
Bradford
Honorary degrees will be awarded on December 13...

University news (continued)
City
The honorary degree of D Litt will be conferred upon...

University news (continued)
Other degrees will include:
One to Sir David Britton...

University news (continued)
Meeting
Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators...

University news (continued)
Lord Ramsey of Canterbury
The life barony conferred upon the Most Rev and Right Hon...

University news (continued)
Earl Mounbatten of Burma
Sir John Clark was in the chair at others present included...

OBITUARY

SIR RALPH SORLEY
Origins of the eight-gun fighter aircraft
Air Marshal Sir Ralph Sorley...

MISS HAZEL HUGHES
Hazel Hughes, the actress, who has died at the age of 61...

DR M. L. ETTINGHAUSEN
Dr Maurice Leon Etinghausen, who died in Oxford...

SIR NORMAN JOSEPH
Sir Norman Joseph, KCVO, CBE, who for 25 years until 1972...

MR ALEXANDER PANU HIKIN
Mr Alexander Panushkin, a former Russian ambassador...

MR F. M. FLYNN, former president
and publisher of the New York Daily News...

Colonel Philip Davies-Cooke, CB, who died, aged 78...

Mr William Vincent Bradford, CB, formerly a Commissioner of Inland Revenue...

Gold medal for Brighton display of begonias
By Our Horticultural Correspondent
The last of the Royal Horticultural Society's shows...

MR C. M. E. SEAMAN Head of Christ's Hospital

E. S. A. writes
The sudden death of "George" Seaman, which occurred on November 18...

He had a great love for the classics and when he taught at Bedford and at Rugby secured many scholarships...

He was a member of the Ecclesiastical Study Group, and he gave much time to the social services...

He produced a series of catalogues of incunabula, French, Spanish and Portuguese books...

He wrote a volume of memoirs Rare Books and Royal Collectors (Simon and Schuster, New York, 1966)...

He was a member of the Royal Society of Authors and the Society of Bookbuyers...

My Dear Joan, I am now able to write and thank you for the beautiful flowers you sent for Jack's funeral...

سكنا من الأصل

For Saving Investing and Lease-Purchase

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

For Saving Investing and House-Purchase

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

Sea groups want grants to ease new tax burden on marginal developments

...were being expressed in the last night that the new tax could hit the development of the smaller, marginal fields, which have become unviable only since the quadrupling of oil prices.

critical question now was the rate at which the new tax would be levied. Mr Jesse Wylie, president of the eastern hemisphere, for Gulf Oil Corporation, said the Government's tax plans would reduce efforts to get oil.

together with the Government's participation plans would frighten companies off. The petroleum revenue tax will be a tax on the profits from oil and natural gas produced in Britain, the territorial sea and the United Kingdom continental shelf.

Texaco buys 60% stake in Argyll field

Peter Hill. Major changes were announced last night in the equity disposition of the consortium developing the Argyll field in the North Sea, which is scheduled to be the first of the Kingdom offshore oil in next few months.

Warning on need for review of GATT

From Our United States Economics Correspondent Washington, Nov 19. Mr Harold Malmgren, head of the United States Administration's special office for trade negotiations, gave a warning today that decisions will have to be taken in a new round of international trade talks that would directly curtail the activity of individual countries.

merely of a technical nature and thereby fail to appreciate that they deal with very fundamental political issues. This applies equally to other trade places. He pointed out, for example, that world leaders talked freely about the need to build world reserves of food and yet they often failed to recognize that in negotiations on this the tough questions would have to be resolved about when stocks should be built up, when they should be reduced, where they should be located.

Unions urge complete takeover of NVT

By Clifford Webb. National officials of the major unions have told Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, that they will support any move to nationalize NVT. Mr Benn invited representatives of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions to his office to discuss the impasse which has arisen from his meeting with NVT workers employed at Small Heath, Birmingham.

Lonrho chairman signs £6.1m deal increasing Kuwait stake to 14pc

By Peter Wainwright. Lonrho, the pan-African mining and services conglomerate, yesterday agreed a deal in Kuwait which will increase to 14 per cent the Kuwait stake in the company, which already amounted to 3 million shares.

Warning of farming bankruptcies

An attack on legal restrictions and a forecast of widespread bankruptcies came from leaders of two farmers' unions yesterday. Mr George Curlett, director-general of the National Farmers' Union, said that the Restrictive Trade Practices Act were "obstacles to the healthy growth of organized agricultural production and marketing."

Quota pact fails to boost price of copper

By John Woodland. A decision by four of the biggest copper exporting countries, Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia, to introduce quota shipments of the metal from December 1 failed in its attempt to shore up the price.

Americans step in to boost ailing dollar

By Melvyn Westlake. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York appears to be giving active support to the ailing dollar. As a result the American currency staged a partial recovery yesterday, after weakening steadily for several days.

Mr Wilbur Mills attempts to speed up Congress passage of tax changes Bill

From Frank Vogl Washington, Nov 19. The most important aspects of the new Bill, which will remain somewhat vague concern tax relief for low and middle income groups.

Simon pledge on gold

Washington, Nov 19. Mr William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, has said that the government had no intention to delay the lifting of the ban on private gold ownership.

Swiss insurance group may be Gerling buyer

The foreign buyer of a stake in the insurance company owned by Dr Gerling, who has an 85 per cent share in the Zurich-based company, according to reports from Frankfurt yesterday.

IMF approves \$500m loan to Italy for oil

Washington, Nov 19. A loan of nearly \$500 million (221,000 million lire) for oil has been approved by the International Monetary Fund.

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for various commodities and currencies. Includes sections for Rises, Falls, and THE POUND.

£50m ammonia plant planned

Plans for the construction of a £50 million ammonia plant in Scotland by using natural gas from the North Sea as a feedstock were announced yesterday.

Interim statement for Rexmore Limited

Interim statement for Rexmore Limited showing turnover, profits, dividends, and earnings per share for 6, 9, and 12 months.

Advertisement for Jokai Tea Holdings, featuring a list of products, turnover, and contact information for the company.

On other pages. Business appointments 24, Wall Street 25, Market reports 25, Share prices 26, Bank Base Rates Table 25, Company Meeting Reports: Ceonre Hotels (Cranston) 23, Jokai Tea Holdings 21, Smiths Industries 23, Stothert & Pitt 24, Western Doors Tea Holdings 25, Interim Statement: Rexmore 21

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Ideas from Justice on a companies commission

of a companies commission in the Labour paper, The Community Commission, has found support in a memorandum published today by the British arm of the Justice Commission...

year by a big increase in working capital requirements, and particularly in stocks, up by £11m to £44.3m. Year-end cash declined from £4.88m to £260,000, and short-term borrowings rose from £2.58m to £5.30m...

the Industries plenishing h balances it a welter of information level of demand for park and hydrographic surveys, sings emerge very clearly the report and accounts of Industries. First the of business is quite wide to allow for a reduction or 50 per cent in trading on the vehicle market...

Senegal sets itself a 25pc growth target

The economic of the Third World have been put under severe and often intolerable strain by the quadrupling of oil prices and inflation during the last 12 months but for Senegal at least the situation is not one of unremitting gloom...

North Sea companies are concerned. The implication seems to be that, if financial pressures do not squeeze them out, then fiscal pressures might...

Swan Hunter Thoughts on compensation Perhaps the way one should really see about looking at Swan Hunter is by asking oneself whether one would buy the shares on the supposition that nationalization and the N.E.B. were concepts still to be dreamed up...

the Sudan and later into a sugar growing partnership there with Lourho, the Sudanese government and Japanese interests. The owners of Gulf International like Kuwait itself, are only just getting around to putting their new-found riches to work...

Uncertainty upsets European car makers' forecasts

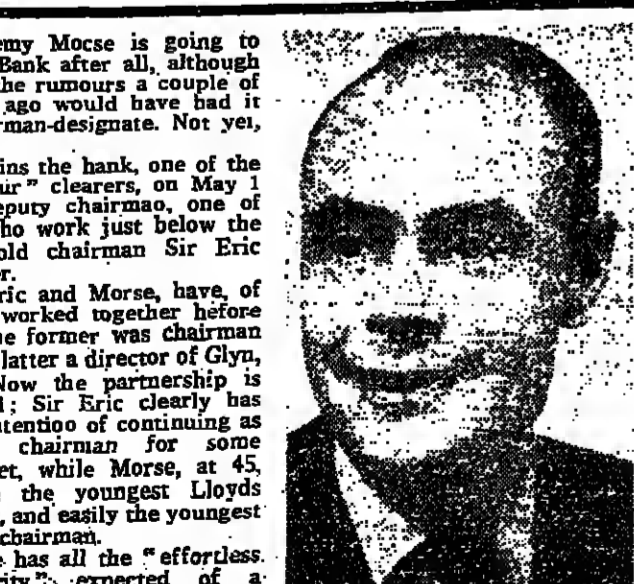
Italian car sales have not followed the general pattern. From January to September they fell by only 3 per cent. In October however there was a very sharp recession with sales down more than 30 per cent and this seems to be the present trend...

Clifford Webb shows how manufacturers are reacting to the crisis facing their industry government instability, riots and strikes and the likelihood of stringent economic measures to come...

Renault faces mounting financial problems. Peugeot, the French number two, has seen its sales within France drop by 11 per cent. increased effort in export markets has however enabled M. Francis Rouge, the president, to keep production levels only 4 per cent below last year's...

SMITHS INDUSTRIES 1974 Results for the year ended 3 August 1974: Turnover £117,000,000, Trading Profit £11,670,000, Profit before Tax £10,548,000, Turnover for use overseas £40,950,000

Business Diary: Morse coda • Shrimping shaikhs cast wide net



Jeremy Morse is going to Bank after all, although the rumours a couple of a ago would have had it irman-designate. Nor yet, joins the bank, one of the four "clearers", on May 1 deputy chairman, one of who work just below the old chairman Sir Eric...

and then the tidal wave of oil prices increases. When the oil price exercise was finally completed at this year's IMF meeting, the achievements, though real, were modest. During the past two years Morse's name was often mentioned as a possible successor to Lord O'Brien as Governor of the Bank of England and to Pierre-Paul Schweitzer as Managing Director of the IMF...

Lonrho deal Yesterday's £6.1m Lonrho share deal has as much to do with Tiny Rowland's old stamping ground, Africa, as it has to do with Kuwait. Nasser and Hamed, the two young Kuwaiti shaikhs in whose name the share deal was done, are the sons of their country's foreign minister, Shaikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Jabir Al Sabah, an nephew of the Kuwaiti ruler, Shaikh Jaber. The family's fortunes are partly based on the family firm, Gulf International, whose interests spread from lobster and shrimp fishing throughout the Persian Gulf and African coasts to textiles and hotels...

CENTRE HOTELS CRICKLEWOOD LONDON NW2 6JN. Centre Hotels' objective is to earn the best possible return for its shareholders, together with ever-increasing rewards for its staff, by owning, operating and supplying management services for hotels and catering outlets in the United Kingdom and overseas...

FINANCIAL NEWS

Standstill on staff recruitment in SE council's list of economies

By Terry Byland
Members of the Stock Exchange were told yesterday by the chairman, Mr. George Loveday, of moves by the Council of the Exchange to reduce expenditure. A standstill has been imposed on administrative staff recruitment.

GEI sights record after interim jump

With its interim profits up a healthy 35.8 per cent to a record £910,000 before tax, GEI International, the broadly-based specialist engineering group is looking forward to beating the record total of £1,660 achieved last year.

Wide net asset disparity of Keith & Henderson

By Peter Wainwright
Attached to the figures is a pro-forma balance-sheet adjusted to reflect some property valuations made by independent valuers. This shows assets stated at 118p a share.

Amey cloud hanging over Gold Fields

By Andrew Wilson
While facing difficulties in certain sectors, Mr. Donald McCall told shareholders at the annual meeting of Consolidated Gold Fields yesterday that he was not unduly pessimistic about the future.

Stock markets Gold shares in sharp retreat

A heavy fall in the gold share section provided the chief feature of yesterday's stock market. United Kingdom equities managed a technical recovery after the setback of the previous session, but could not hold their prices.

Heavy engineers tested tent with minor gains struggling to hold early. GKN (126p), BLMC (8p) Metal Box (138p) closed a penny to the good in small over.

Stothen & Pitt

(Manufacturers of contractors' plant, materials handling equipment, cranes, deck machinery, pumps and paint machinery)

Favourable Results Despite Difficulties

Turnover Up 22%—Orders in Hand £12.4m

SIR RICHARD CLARKE COMMENTS ON GROUP'S DEVELOPING EXPORT ACTIVITIES

The 51st Annual General Meeting of Stothert & Pitt Limited was held on 19th November in Bath. The following is an extract from the statement of the Chairman, SIR RICHARD CLARKE, B.Sc., O.B.E., circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended 29th June, 1974:

Sales are still falling at Volkswagen

Wolfsburg, Nov. 19.—Volkswagen cannot avoid making losses in the first nine months of this year because of falling sales, start-up costs for new models, increased personnel and raw material costs and continuing currency uncertainty.

No final from Freshbake

After achieving a bumper profit of £300,000 for the 15 months to September 30, 1973, Freshbake Foods Holdings moved into the red to the extent of £50,000 in the first half to March 31 last, and now produces an overall loss of £96,000 for the full year to September 30.

Business appointments Mr C. J. Morse to be Lloyds deputy chairman

Mr C. J. Morse is to become a director and deputy chairman of Lloyds Bank from May 1. Mr Raymond Potter has been elected chairman of Halifax Building Society in succession to Mr. Ian Maclean.

Tricoville Turnover for 1973-74

Turnover for 1973-74 £3.28m (£2.65m) and taxable profit, £295,000 (£257,000). Earnings a share, 8.05p (6.05p). Dividend up from 2.18p to 2.25p.

John Carr (Doncaster) results for half year

Turnover for half year to September 30, £1,700m (£1,260m); pre-tax profit £110,700 (£71,200); interim report will be issued at end of this month.

Briefly

JOHN BEALES Sales for half year £4.48m (£3.8m) and taxable profits £308,000 (£254,000). Dividend rose from £1.4p to £1.5p.

Home textiles depress Rexamore

Reorganization of the household textile division of Rexamore, Liverpool-based converters of textiles and pvc products, has been the main cause of a 58 per cent decline in first-half profits.

Canning Glass back in profit

After last year in the red when it incurred a loss of £100,000, Canning Glass Works has returned to profit.

HAT Group on tack for record

For the half year to August 31 H.A.T. Group, the specialist sub-contractors to the construction industry, has turned in substantially increased profits and turnover.

Rising cotton import worry Shiloh

The half year figures for Shiloh Sp. show that taxable profits from £104,000 to £160,000.

Patch of blue ahead at Beaverbrook

A surplus over book value of about £13m is reported by Beaverbrook Newspapers on a revaluation of its properties as at June 30.

Leyland SA lower

On sales down from £9 to £8.7m, Leyland SA, a subsidiary of Leyland South Africa, are down £4.01m to £2.12m after before tax, and from £19.1m to £19.9m net.

Sumrie 14 per cent off

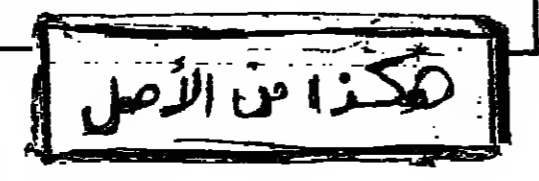
Taxable profits of Sumrie Clothes for the half-year to September 28 show a fall of 14 per cent.

Price bid huddle

The offer of £18 a share in Price Co from Abihbi Pap was yesterday extended for two more days.

Spar-Vivo firms to join up

Terms of a merger have been agreed between two Spar-Vivo members, Associated Food Holdings and Thomas Linnell & Sons—a subsidiary of Guinness Peat Group.



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Change

International foreign market pressures, and by the United States authorities allowed the close with a broad Europe.

Bank Base Rates

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Rate. Includes Bank of England, Bank of America, etc.

Company Meeting

allowing are extracts circulated statement C. LANCE, F.C.A., the

Western Doors Holdings

show significant improvement

Wall Street

New York, Nov. 19.—Wall Street stocks declined for the sixth consecutive session, but at a much

Discount market

The weakness of the pound helped to generate plenty of liquidity for London discount houses yesterday as lenders strove

Commodities

States cane equivalent 458.1; three months 134.8 (147.2); six months 202.5 (168.1)

Sugar prices score another big gain

A further strong advance again took London SUGAR prices to new heights yesterday. The daily price was lifted another £10 to a record £120 long ton, reflecting the strong tone of the terminal market.

Spot Position of Sterling

The improvement in demand noted last week has been repeated in the spot market for sterling since the start of the week.

The Times Share Indices

Table with 3 columns: Index Name, Value, Change. Includes All-Share Index, Industrial Index, etc.

Recent Issues

Table with 3 columns: Issue Name, Price, Yield. Includes various government and corporate bonds.

Forward Levels

Table with 3 columns: Forward Period, Rate, Change. Includes 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months.

Money Market Rates

Table with 3 columns: Rate Name, Rate, Change. Includes Bank of England, Treasury, etc.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with 3 columns: Eurobond Name, Price, Yield. Includes various international bonds.

Ghana wants \$40m for cocoa projects

Ghana has asked the World Bank for a loan of \$40m (about £17m) for its cocoa rehabilitation projects in Ashanti and Sankofa in central Ghana.

Spot Position of Sterling

The improvement in demand noted last week has been repeated in the spot market for sterling since the start of the week.

The Times Share Indices

Table with 3 columns: Index Name, Value, Change. Includes All-Share Index, Industrial Index, etc.

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Money Market Rates

Table with 3 columns: Rate Name, Rate, Change. Includes Bank of England, Treasury, etc.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with 3 columns: Eurobond Name, Price, Yield. Includes various international bonds.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various financial products, their values, and yields. Includes sections for Authorized Units, Insurance, and Offshore Funds.

New York sugar futures limit up

WOOL futures closed 1.0 to 1.5 cents higher while CROSSLAND futures were 1.25 to 1.50 cents higher.

Chicago soybeans

Chicago soybeans were 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher, while soybean meal was 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher.

London metal prices

London metal prices were 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher, while copper was 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher.

London oil prices

London oil prices were 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher, while Brent was 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher.

London gold prices

London gold prices were 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher, while gold was 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher.

London silver prices

London silver prices were 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher, while silver was 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher.

London platinum prices

London platinum prices were 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher, while platinum was 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher.

London palladium prices

London palladium prices were 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher, while palladium was 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher.

London rhodium prices

London rhodium prices were 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher, while rhodium was 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher.

London iridium prices

London iridium prices were 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher, while iridium was 1.00 to 1.25 cents higher.

Offshore funds

Table listing various offshore funds, their values, and yields. Includes sections for Offshore Funds, Insurance, and Offshore Funds.

Offshore funds

Table listing various offshore funds, their values, and yields. Includes sections for Offshore Funds, Insurance, and Offshore Funds.

Offshore funds

Table listing various offshore funds, their values, and yields. Includes sections for Offshore Funds, Insurance, and Offshore Funds.

5% 13-06 1/2 p/a

erm Share Account (class 4)

For Really Discerning Drinkers

HIGH & DRY

Really Dry Gin

Stock Exchange Prices

Heavy falls in goods

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 11. Dealings End Nov 22. 5 Contango Day, Nov 25. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE £600 MILLION INVESTMENT EXPERIENCE

Canlifeunits

EXPERIENCE - WHERE EXPERIENCE COUNTS

Canada Life Unit Trust Management Limited, 6 Charles II Street, James's Square, London SW1V 4AD Tel: 01-830 612

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1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971	1974	1973	1972	1971														
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Advanced for tax changes...
 1. 1974

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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HOUSES

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A most superior town house in the modern Georgian style, once referred to as the cottages in London...

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An easy to run first floor pied a terre in this exclusive service block...

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A selection of unmodernized/part modernized flats available in this mansion block...

PORTMAN TOWERS, W.1

Most attractive south facing 9th floor flat in first class decorative condition...

GLOUCESTER TERRACE, W.2

Attractive and light 3rd floor flat in good decorative order, situated close to Hyde Park...

ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE, S.W.1

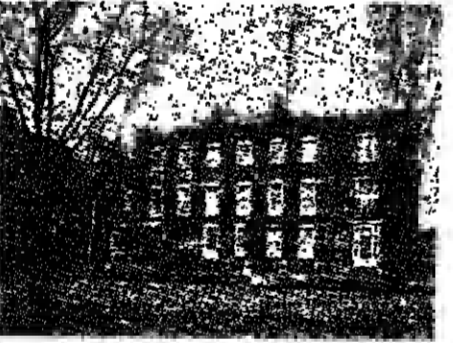
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Secluded spacious town house, best position, 3 double beds, 2 living rooms...

KENSINGTON

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BARON 245,000. Hampstead Villa, immaculate town house...

BEAUTIFUL Fulham Cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

ATTRACTIVE 3 bedroomed semi-detached house at West Norwood...

20/22&24/26 Harrington Gardens London S.W.7. Magnificent Residential Properties. Eminent suitable for Hostel or Hotel Diplomatic Residence Embassy or institutional purposes Freehold For Sale by Private Treaty. EDWARD SYMONS & PARTNERS

WOODCOCKS. LIVE NEAR HAMPSTEAD HEATH for only £28,000. SELECT HIGHGATE VILLAGE and tucked away, Spacious Ground Floor flat...

HYDE PARK ESTATE, W.2. Spacious family residence erected only 10 years ago close to Hyde Park. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 23ft. drawing room, dining room, kitchen/breakfast room...

MAYFAIR MEWS COTTAGE FOR SALE. Extensively renovated. Large lounge, 1/2 bedrooms, k. & b., double garage. Phone 01-629 0963 (Agent)

DESIRABLE MEWS PROPERTIES. Belgrave, S.W.1. Sought after secluded position, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms...

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BRYANSTON MEWS WEST W.1. A delightful, well-placed Mews House situated behind the classical elegance of Bryanston Mews...

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WIMBLEDON DETACHED BUNGALOW. Unique opportunity to acquire an excellent spacious modern detached centrally heated bungalow...

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EDWARDIAN TERRACE HOUSE. North London Conservation Area. Conversion, transport, schools and shops...

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.2 AROWICK ROAD. A modern semi-detached family house with spacious rooms...

FOLKARD & HAYWARD. 59 Acacia Rd., N.W.8. TEL: 01-935 7799

WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.12. A superb detached family house between Wandsworth and Putney...

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LONDON FLATS. FLATS IN CHELSEA, S.W.10. IFIELD ROAD, 2 and 3 bedrooms from £14,750. REDCLIFFE SQUARE, 1, 2 and 3 bedrooms from £12,500...

C.P.K. DEVELOPMENTS. 01-584 8517. HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE. Rare opportunity to acquire impressive luxury ground-floor flat...

DE GROOT COLLIS. SW1. Superb penthouse maisonette in modern block with excellent view...

ST. LOO AVENUE, S.W.3. A delightful first floor balcony flat in a purpose built block...

WARWICK GARDENS, W.14. A spacious and bright 1st floor flat in convenient position...

MAIDA VALE, W.9. A light ground floor flat in a popular mansion block...

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a Special Report on the regions from Abruzzi to Sicily and Sardinia

Southern Italy

مكتبة من الأصل



Workers at a Taranto factory. Right: Sicilians with the nets used for tunny fishing. Millions have left the South but its complaints of exploitation by the North are not altogether convincing.

Unity without uniformity from the time of the conquering Normans

Nichols kingdom from the time the Normans took Sicily from the Arabs in 1061 and so had its Norman conquest five years before Britain. Second, since the whole of Italy was united little more than a century ago, the South has been the theatre of a civilising process. The great problem, the other half—the nether half—of the country bridging the civilisation of the Mediterranean and the West. But it would be a mistake to suppose that political history followed by a common economic and social problem should have imposed uniformity on this unity. The old Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which, with the addition of Sardinia, is what is meant by Southern Italy, had its two poles in Naples and Palermo, which even now waste little affection on each other.

Between them are regions as much unlike each other as Puglia, with its claims to a Greek openness towards the world, and Calabria, with its constantly conspiratorial air. Calabrians, it is said, do their best to conceal from onlookers such simple acts as ordering a cup of coffee or lighting a cigarette.

Sicilians and Sardinians are both islanders but there the comparison ends. Sicily is an amalgam of civilisations; if for no other reason it would be unique as the point at which Islam and the Normans met and produced buildings which are a combination of the extremes of those two worlds which Italy bridges, the Mediterranean and the West.

The Sicilians are great absorbers. The Sardinians are the great rejectors. The real Sardinia is not its famous coasts; it is the interior where the mountains, the pastoral economy and the fierce instinct of self-preservation have enabled a whole community to remain apart from almost any development in European civilisation; they have managed largely to escape the net.

The South claims to have been ruined by the North and that the exploitation which began with unity is still going on. There is a constant recital of why the difference between North and South increases instead of decreases.

The North was the natural site for industrial expansion whereas the South remained economically on agriculture despite physical difficulties such as soil erosion and spasmodic water supplies. Investment in the South has tended in the long run to benefit northern industry. During the war the South was under allied occupation while the North produced its resistance movement. The industrial boom since the war has meant that the North has gone ahead much faster than the South and, if a southerner wanted any share in it, he would have to leave home and move northward, as indeed millions have done, providing their share of economic prosperity in the North, a pool of cheap labour.

This sense of having been exploited is not totally convincing. The South has a grossly disproportionate hand on the political and administrative structure of the country. Most civil servants come from the South, as do the police and the Carabinieri. The President is Neapolitan; so was the first President after the republic was declared, and one of the remaining three was a Sardinian.

The Socialists are led by a Neapolitan, the Republicans by a Sicilian, the Communists by a Sardinian. The greatest of postwar trade unionists, Di Vittorio, came from Apulia. The head of IRI, the state holding company, is Signor Giuseppe Petrilli, a Neapolitan.

Economic policy has been for many years in the hands of Signor Emilio Colombo, who comes from Lucania, and the most respected of Christian Democratic Prime Ministers after De Gasperi, Signor Aldo Moro, is from Basilicata.

Looked at from the other end of the scale, the South is the preserve of the governing Christian Democrats to the extent that they control all the regional administrations in the old Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. No one would doubt that the principal governing party has had a huge advantage in being able to control a large part of the money which has poured southward since 1950.

Cynics also say that depression brings votes for the dominant party. At the same time, depression makes away with the more vigorous southerners who are forced to choose emigration if they want a more promising future. Between

turn more on what solutions can be found to give work to men who have only recently rejected their own backgrounds to seek their fortunes in a different back-ground.

Emigration has helped the process of splintering what the industrial societies of the South. All northern industrial cities now have their local southern problem, how to deal with the immigrants, most of them former farm labourers, who moved northward to find work. This problem used to be a matter of housing, of schooling, of the provision of social services, of relations between individuals from two different backgrounds.

With unemployment increasing, the problem will now much less of a southern problem and much more of a national problem, and of which the South is just a part. In that sense, the South may arguably be seen to have been downgraded to another sense, the South has had a reversion of a bitter-sweet quality. Italy's essential political decision after the war was that the country should follow its destiny north of the Alps. It resolved that it belonged to the industrial societies of Western Europe and would do well to shake off the Mediterranean aspects in its character. These were seen to be tainted with the far-eastern glories of ancient civilisations, the jeremiad that this style is at the centre of those events.

Montedison and the Mezzogiorno

Our country," says Pasquale Saraceno, the "invisible" of Italian economic planning, "cannot call it economically developed until the rate of growth in the South equals, or approaches, that of the North." The problem of the development of southern Italy is age-old one—partly because it was neglected for so long, and partly because it was neglected for so long.

Even after the unification of Italy in 1861, the three regions were generally left to their own devices. An idea of the backwardness of southern Italy is given by Christopher Seton-Watson in his book *Liberalism to Fascism*. While in 1911 less than one per cent of the population of Genoa, Florence and Leghorn lived in a single room, the figure for the South was 42 per cent (with an average of 4.7 people per room), and in Foggia 70.6 per cent (6 people per room). Illiteracy, too, increased drastically as one moved from North to South. In 1911, reports Seton-Watson, it was 11 per cent in Piedmont, 37 per cent in Sicily, 54 per cent in Campania, 65 per cent in Calabria, and 70 per cent in Calabria.

In the dramatic conditions such as these that can begin to understand the difficulties of drawing "two Italies" together. The job has been attempted in two stages, essentially. The first, through the creation of infrastructures: roads, railways, schools and land reclamation. Then through the promotion of active activities, by encouraging industries to set up in the South. The first stage (which is "yet" complete) almost monopolised government attention throughout the fifties. From then on, it became less easy to step up the creation of new industries. The policy of offering direct industrial incentives was more determined, and, with some (justified) exception, the northern Italian industrial began to be attracted to the Mezzogiorno. It was the large industrial, mainly, that in the move. Among the first were Montedison, IRI and more recently Fiat.

The evolution of Montedison's presence in southern Italy traces the various steps of the industrial take-off in the Mezzogiorno. The Montedison group's presence, it began more than fifty years ago with mining sites in Sicily. Later, the company built (or bought, subsequently developed) chemical plants mainly in the South. Today, the colossal Montedison works at Priolo and at Brindisi are two of the largest industrial sites in all of the Mezzogiorno.

The range of Montedison activities is vast, but is concentrated in the petrochemicals and synthetic sectors. The large supermarket chain belonging to Silaro's subsidiary should be included on the list of the large number of jobs it creates, and account of the modernisation it has brought to the public system. In all, group assets in the South up to £265 million. They provide 26,000 people jobs directly, of which 8,000 are in retailing.

The creation of new jobs by Montedison in the Mezzogiorno does not stop here. The group's huge

investments have created, and continue to create, many thousands of new jobs that cannot be found on the Montedison payroll.

It is difficult to give precise figures. However, some idea of the extra-payroll employment created by Montedison is given by the 2,000 workers at the Priolo complex, and some 700-800 at Brindisi, who for ten years have been engaged in plant construction expansion and transportation work.

In spite of that, at the Montedison head office in the avenue Foro Buonaparte in central Milan, it is pointed out that the large investment programme in the Mezzogiorno is far from concluded.

Most new Montedison development in Italy is planned for the South. The balance will be devoted to the expansion already planned for plant located in the North, where investment is necessary to prevent plants from becoming obsolete.

In its plans for the period 1974-78, the Montedison group has destined more than £225 million for just chemical investment in the South. This is more than 50 per cent of all Montedison's planned chemical investments in Italy in that period. To this must then be added the investments planned for the fibres industry, of which £125 million will be spent for the Acarra (Campania) plant alone.

The plant that will grow from these investments, Montedison emphasises, will be based on advanced technology to make it economically competitive on European and world markets. Montedison group managers categorically refuse to locate low technology plants in the South merely to get state funds or to increase employment. Such a policy, which was understandable, but not justifiable in the fifties, has no excuse today, since, even from the employment standpoint, non-competitive activities would prove precarious in the long run.

The productive structure that is formed will centre on the petrochemical complexes at Priolo and at Brindisi where new advanced plants will be built and employment levels will be appreciably increased. At Crotona (Calabria), new investments will make the Industrial complex there the major inorganic chemicals site within the group. In addition to increasing the size of the plant at Bussi (Abruzzi), new plant will be built to produce sodium peroxide and sodium metasilicate. Up-to-date plant for the production of paint resins is planned for Casoria (Campania). At Acerra (Campania), polyester yarn and staple will be produced using very advanced technology. Finally, in Sardinia, in the Tirso Valley at Ottana, a new complex for the production of polyester fibres, related chemical intermediates, and acrylic fibres is being brought on stream. It is being built as a joint venture between the Montedison group, and the Italian state hydrocarbons company ENI, under a government programme to industrialise central Sardinia.

GUY BLACK

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Power of political bosses under attack

By Percy Allum

The second condition is a centralized political system, that is, one in which all decisions are determined in one place by one institution or group of institutions, for instance, Rome. The power of the political machine is based on the ability of the boss to obtain economic favours and advantages for his members and their supporters. The power of the politicians derives from the local distribution of national resources. It follows that there is only one source of national resources, the politician who controls or effectively monopolizes the local distribution is the local boss.

The important thing to realize for understanding the political consequences of the persistence of clientelism in the South in the postwar period is that it is not a casual phenomenon. It is the direct consequence of the specific kind of economic and political development that Italy has pursued since the war. Moreover, this means necessarily that it is qualitatively different from the clientelism of the pre-fascist period, and hence that it is one of the roots of the country's present crisis.

Postwar reconstruction in Italy was dominated by the Cold War. Using Marshall Aid, the advanced sectors of Italian industry (export based and car production) were streamlined and modern processes and plants introduced into the factories. An export-led growth mechanism was set in motion which produced the "economic miracle" of 1958-62, but its motor was high pro-

fits accruing from low wages which stimulated the high investment necessary to give rise to high productivity that ensured growth in the North and kept Italy internationally competitive in those years. Moreover, the northern workers benefited from the growth in prosperity only slowly.

Such a divisive policy would have destroyed the political system if the Christian Democrats and their allies had not been able to muster the support of all the other actions of Italian society. Common political ground was achieved by mobilizing the middle classes and forging them into a peripheral power block. The South had pride of place in this block.

Given the size of the problem, the resources needed and the interest involved, the Government had no serious intention of attacking what was called the "southern question" at its roots. But it was forced to do something, if only because the crisis of the old industrialization was initiated after 1957, but it was really intended to subdivide the South into a number of areas of industrial development and leave the rest to stagnate.

Hence, it introduced a so-called land reform and development policy for the South (Cassa per il Mezzogiorno) based on the notion of tying by means of the clientelistic system populations in the South to the state through the middle classes; and thus furnishing government parties, principally the Christian Democrats, with much-needed

electoral support. In consequence, everything (jobs, permits, contracts) was effectively subordinated to the direction of the local boss, who was generally a government party official, and who replaced the local landlord as the local patron. The peripheral power block created was strong enough to offset the power of organized northern labour, which was itself weakened by ideological division and police harassment.

This system of economic development and common political ground worked well enough throughout the 1950s until the industrial expansion of the miracle years upset the mechanism of economic growth by giving the unions a bargaining power to demand, and win, substantially higher wages in the advanced industrial sector for the first time for a decade.

However, economic growth did little to resolve the South's problems. A timid approach to industrialization was initiated after 1957, but it was really intended to subdivide the South into a number of areas of industrial development and leave the rest to stagnate.

In any event the success of even this policy required, as did the new economic strategy, that the advanced sector of industry was prepared to adopt a new model of economic development, one in which a higher proportion of the national resources was devoted to productive activity.

It needed a government committed to a comprehensive programme of reforms in housing, health, education, the Civil Service and planned investment in the South to eliminate the parasitic waste of the service sector. The centre-left coalition of the early 1960s was so committed, and thus enjoyed the support of the major groups in Italian society (big business, reformist politicians, including the Communist Party, and trade unions).

Yet it failed because the very power of the middle class, entrenched in the all-powerful parliamentary standing committee, the ministries and many parastate agencies, and supported by its clientele, were too strong for the government coalition. To carry through the reforms meant the government parties attacking their own power bases, and in destroying them they would have destroyed their own power. The governing parties were given a hint of what was likely to happen in the riots of Reggio, Calabria, in 1970-71.

Italian politics since 1969 has oscillated between these two poles: reformist intention fuelling neo-fascist terrorism in the defence of the parasitic middle class privileges, and clientelistic inability to reassure the middle classes provoking a militant trade union response. The divorce referendum was the most recent attempt to demonstrate the power of the peripheral power block. Society in Postwar Naples (CUP) and Italy: Republic without Government? (Weidenfeld & Nicolson).

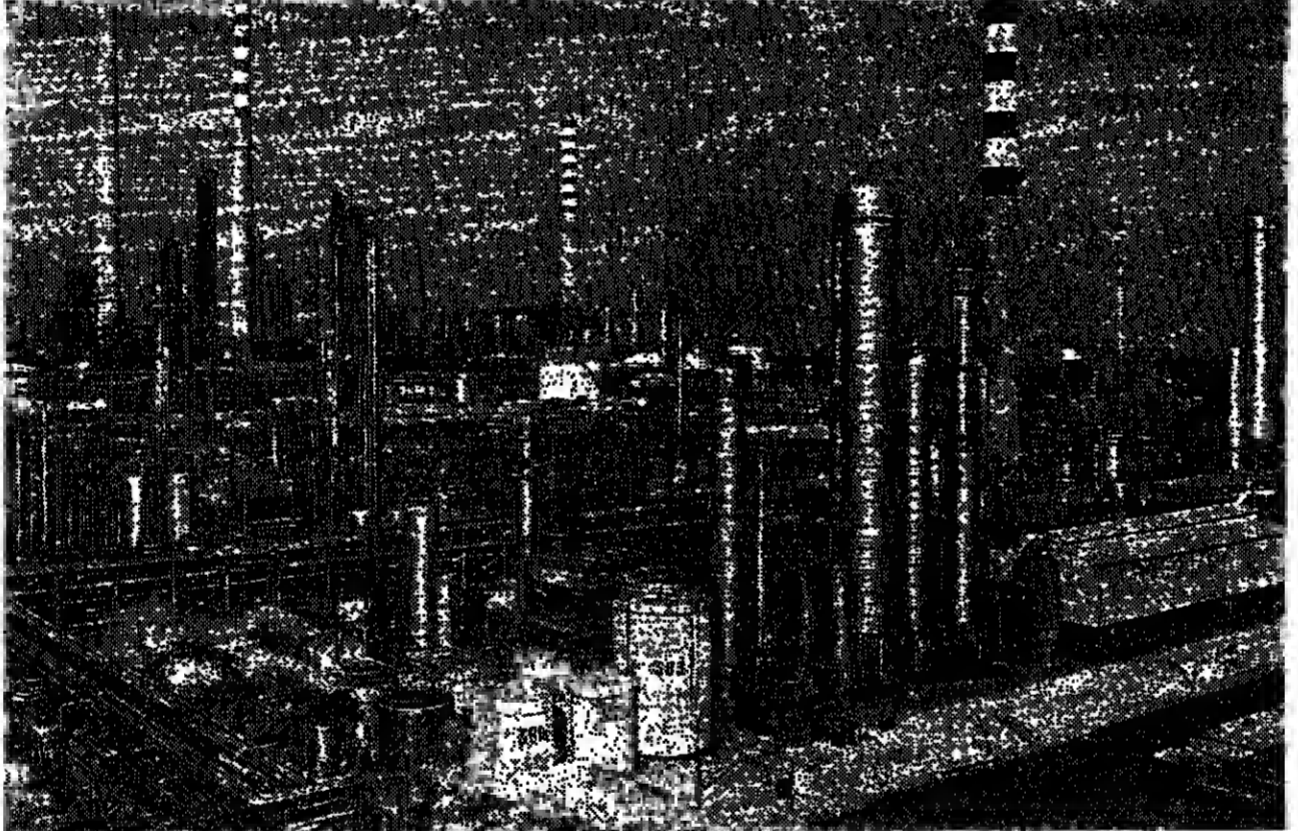


A worker in Palermo, Sicily. The island has had its share of industrial development and a new aluminium plant is planned.

IN SOUTHERN ITALY LIQUICHIMICA—A MEMBER OF THE LIQUIGAS GROUP—PRODUCES 40% OF WORLD N-PARAFFIN SUPPLIES

Normal-paraffin is a product that will be vital to our future and it is a determining factor in planning for the growth of the LIQUIGAS group in the chemical industry. Within that group, LIQUICHIMICA is the company engaged in the most advanced research and development work, blazing a trail towards a 'NEW CHEMICAL SCIENCE'

What is normal-paraffin and how important is it? N-paraffin is a hydrocarbon derivative which can be processed to produce N-olefin and linear dodecylbenzole for fully bio-degradable detergents. With its industrial plant designed to the optimum scale and employing the ISOSIV process, developed by Union Carbide to guarantee an extremely high degree of purity (99.59%), LIQUICHIMICA is paving the way for new and valuable uses of chemicals in bio-chemistry and other fields. It has implemented national economic policy for the development of Southern Italy by building the largest N-paraffin plant in the world in Sicily. In addition to an annual output of 650,000 metric tons of N-paraffin, equivalent to 40% of world production, the plant produces linear dodecylbenzole, N-olefin and higher alcohols. Augusta, in the province of Siracusa, was selected as the location because of its focal position in the Mediterranean—a position that has become even more strategic now that the Suez Canal has been re-opened and lines of communication are being established with markets in the Middle East.

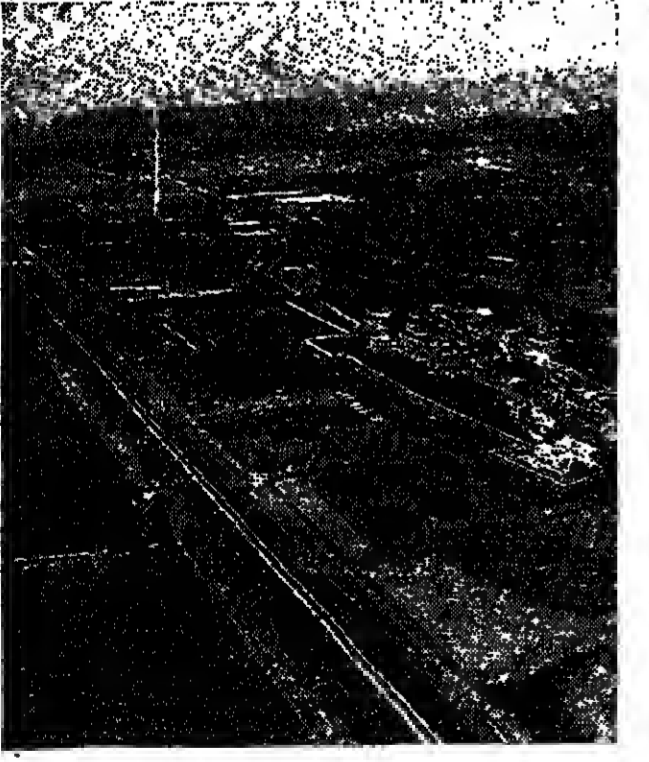


An additional reason for the choice of Augusta was that it already had its own infrastructure (including a port equipped to handle petroleum products) and is close to the refineries. (In conjunction with SARP, Montedison and ANIC, LIQUICHIMICA has now formed SICET, a company which will work on steam-cracking on a consortium basis to produce ethylene in Sicily.)

LIQUICHIMICA has almost completed another major industrial complex, the first of its kind in the world, at Saline di Montebello. Using N-paraffin supplied directly from the Augusta plant as its feedstock, it will produce bio-proteins on an industrial scale (up to 100,000 tons a year), as well as amino-acids (10,000 tons), citric acid (50,000 tons) and fatty acids (100,000 tons). The bio-proteins and amino-acids will be used as animal feed additives to replace fish or soya meal, too little of which is being produced even now to meet world needs. LIQUICHIMICA has founded UNILIQ, a company in which Union Carbide has a majority holding. This will establish a factory in Reggio Calabria producing molecular screens for the chemical and petrochemical industry. LIQUICHIMICA is also active in Lucania, with plants at Ferrandina manufacturing polyvinyl chloride, methanol, caustic soda and gases for specialist technical uses. Lucania has also been chosen by LIQUICHIMICA as the area in which it is to embark upon its most massive investment project (L.700,000 million). A group of factories is to be built, in several phases, operating in the bio-chemical and refined chemical sectors to produce enzymes, amino-acids, organic and nucleic acids, engineering, textile and plastic industry ancillary products, lubricating oil additives, etc.

As part of its planned development, especially in the bio-chemical field, LIQUICHIMICA has entered into substantial commitments in research. Acting jointly with CTIP of the McKee & Co. Group, it has set up a bio-chemical nutrition research centre—CEBIN—at Villa San Giovanni which is to develop bio-chemical products that can be used as food and which will conduct toxicological, Pharmacological and bio-engineering research.

All the work on which LIQUICHIMICA has embarked has been carefully planned in the light of specific, clear-cut decisions. Its activities are not restricted to the South of Italy, just as the LIQUIGAS group has not confined itself to chemicals in its current work and expansion. Its consistent aim is coordination: its petroleum, zootechnical and household product operations are integrated inside and outside Italy.



Top: partial view of the plant at Augusta. Above: aerial view of the factory now being built at Saline.

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Outside Italy LIQUICHIMICA DO BRASIL and UNIPAR (Brazil)—LIQUICHIMICA DU LIBAN (Lebanon)—LIQUICHIMICA of America (U.S.)—LIQUIGAS DO BRASIL and HELIOGAS (Brazil)—LIQUIGAS LIBAN (Lebanon)—LIQUIGAS DE ECUADOR (Ecuador)—NIDOGAS and PAN AFRICA GAS (Nigeria)—LIQUIFARM DO BRASIL (Brazil)—INTORI (Greece)—LIQUIGAS HOLDING JERSEY (Jersey, Channel Isles)—LIQUIFIN (Liechtenstein).

Mezzogiorno sees industrial progress—of a kind

by John Earle

"A mass of swindles, misgovernment and parasitism, all organized into a system." A few days ago Signor Giorgio Amendola, of the Communist Party leadership, recalled that he used these words to describe the official incentives provided when the Government's Cassa per il Mezzogiorno or southern development fund was set up. He added that time had proved him right.

His is one side in the ceaseless debate that should come to a head next year, the twenty-fifth birthday of the Cassa, on whether the gap between the underdeveloped Mezzogiorno and the industrialized North has really been reduced.

Many arguments heard on one side or the other are beside the point, as the North cannot be made to mark time just to let the South catch up. The Mezzogiorno's industrial progress, however, is there for all to see. The question to be asked, rather, is whether it has been the right kind of progress.

Signor Amendola's strictures are not only voiced by communists. The criticism is made that too much Mezzogiorno development has been linked to the less reputable side of public life, to local politicians' desires to reward voters with a factory, road or other public work, and to the chance offered to outside entrepreneurs to make a quick million out of official incentives.

The most criticized party is the Christian Democrat Party, but the smaller ones are by no means immune in places where their influence is strong. The public sector has been the weapon for the Government's policy, through official incentives or through initiatives by the state-owned corporations.

Another school of thought defends the record, while admitting that there have been cases of mismanagement and misjudgment, and that the Mezzogiorno is still far from enough to suffer most in the present recession.

The first years of the Cassa were largely devoted to providing modern infrastructures in the form of a communications network, water, electricity and so on. Then the emphasis moved to industrialization, in which the state-owned corporations had to take the lead. This policy provoked the "cathedrals in the desert" comparisons, to which the state was accused of setting up giant plants which failed to attract round them the desired medium and small industries.

But, these people argue, 20 or 30 years is not a long time in the history of a country's development. The first signs are appearing that private industry is beginning to benefit from the presence of the cathedrals in the desert. Such is the case with the Taranto Steelworks and the Alfa Sud car plant near Naples, both belonging to the state-owned Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale.

Signor Vincenzo Giustino, responsible for Mezzogiorno problems at Confindustria, the private industrialists' confederation, provides an example of this himself. A 42-year-old entrepreneur, he has a construction firm in Naples, which carried out building work on the Alfa Sud plant.

The trouble, he says, used to be that the parasitical companies would buy or sub-contract to other parasit or northern companies, thus setting up a closed cir-

cuit from which the Mezzogiorno economy was excluded. This is beginning to be remedied. In the Naples area he has set up an organization called Cesvita to promote contacts between the large state company and smaller private industrialists. He is typical of many industrialists, particularly younger ones, who take a positive view of the state's pioneering role in the South.

Not that the big private companies are absent from the Mezzogiorno, Montedison (chemicals), Olivetti (office equipment), Societa Italiana Resine (petrochemicals), Pirelli (rubber and cables) and, more recently, Fiat (cars and machinery) are among many well-known names with plant there. But the pacemakers have usually been the state-owned corporations.

Besides Taranto Steelworks and Alfa Sud, it is worth mentioning ENI's chemical plants at Gela, in Sicily, and Pisticci, in Basilicata, IRI's new aeronautics plant near Foggia in Apulia (jointly owned with Fiat) and its planned steelworks at Gioia Tauro, in Calabria. ENI's plans for meat production and for a second aluminium plant in Sicily after one in Sardinia, and EGAM's commitment to a specialized steel plant in Calabria. The Ministry for State Industry is particularly keen to promote further development in electronics, aeronautics and electrical and nuclear power equipment.

According to the annual report to Parliament by the Ministry, the public corporations under its control, which exclude bodies such as the railways and electricity boards, are investing some 6,000,000 lire (about £4,000m) in the Mezzogiorno from 1973-77—equivalent to 51.7 per cent of all their capital investment. These corporations employed, at the end of 1973, 168,100 people in the Mezzogiorno, not of 59,500 in Italy. These figures should rise at the end of 1977 to 246,200 and 717,900 respectively.

The Government is understandably anxious to attract foreign as well as domestic capital investment to the

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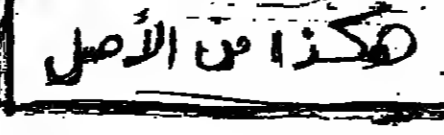
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Petrochemicals promise new benefits

Mezzogiorno is on the hold of a series of new elements affecting petrochemicals, which have been up into one of its main areas despite controversy over the real benefits for population.

One of the developments in the way to becoming a major gas producer is the 1,550-mile-long pipeline which will bring gas from Algeria to the Mediterranean and thence across the Strait of Messina up the Italian coast to near La Spezia in Liguria.

While favourable in itself, it is less easy in the long run than the opening of the Suez Canal with an oil pipeline from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. Much of the political situation in the eastern Mediterranean area and whether it is to be further Arabised depends on the Mezzogiorno, too.

Italy's political situation at home. Italian governments launch petrochemical and chemical plants but the gap is wide in word and deed, being formulation and implementation.

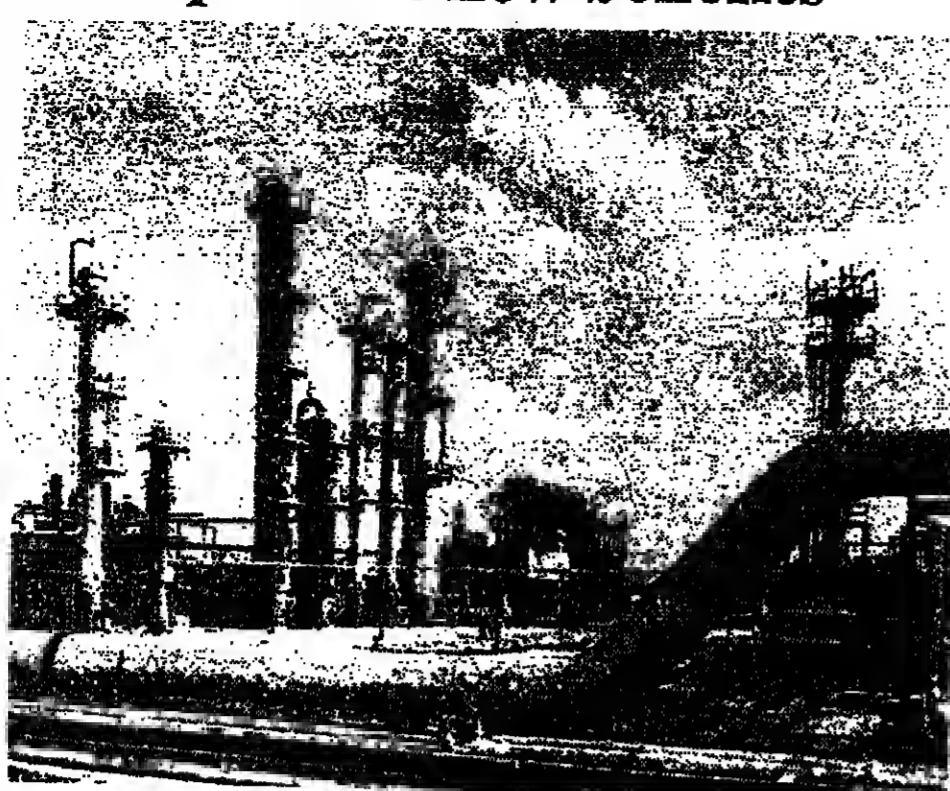
Coalitions of the weak and pusillanimous while the leaders of private and state-owned industry usually know what they want and find ways of getting it.

The whole outlook is more usually obscured by the balance of payments. The oil deficit is the negative item, but it is not to be reduced to its present 75 per cent of total energy needs.

Italy is Western Europe's oil refinery. Annual capacity authorized by Government amounts to 3,500,000 tons, and at the end of 1973 the capacity was 188,500,000 tons.

The quantity actually used during the year 1973 was 30 million tons. Of this 10 million tons of refined oil were exported, leaving some foreign currencies, but the balance of payments burdened heavily.

Part of the plant has been moved to the Mezzogiorno, from the handsome incentives for investment in the South, the



Montecatini Edison petrochemical works at Brindisi.

reasons for doing so seemed sound enough. Not only did this relieve congestion in the North but before 1967, while the Suez Canal was still open, coastal sites in the Mezzogiorno were geographically well placed between the sources of Middle East crude oil and the market for refined products in Western Europe. Refineries are owned by the main oil companies, by big chemical concerns like Montedison, and by private industrialists such as Signor Attilio Monti and Signor Angelo Moratti.

Most of the main firms are going ahead with plans either for new ventures or expansion of existing plants. They are meant to fit in with government policies, which under the national petroleum plan give prime responsibility to the state-owned hydrocarbons corporation ENI for ensuring national energy supplies.

The government priorities, as outlined in this year's report to Parliament by the Ministry for State-owned Industry, will be directed towards rationalizing the network of ports so as to make them capable of receiving the largest tankers, concentrating refining to fewer refineries but with larger capacity (possibly through promoting co-pipelines,

sorts), and expanding the system of pipelines from oil terminals to refineries and onwards to consumers.

The agreement with Algeria is a major step in ensuring diversified gas supplies, as the 11,700 million cubic metres which will flow annually from 1978-79 is more than the amount being delivered by any of the other large foreign suppliers, the Soviet Union, Holland or Libya. The total capital investment from Jahassi R'mel in Algeria to near La Spezia is estimated by ENI officials at about 1,100,000 million lire (£730m) at 1974 prices. ENI has so far laid a 15-kilometre pilot pipeline across the Strait of Messina, thereby claiming a record as the maximum depth of 1,180 ft under the sea is greater than that anywhere else, including the North Sea.

The Strait of Messina presents a special problem because of the changeable currents, the rough nature of the sea bed, and liability to earthquakes. But greater depths, down to 1,600ft, will have to be overcome when laying the pipeline across the 100-mile Sicilian channel from Cap Bon in Tunisia to Mazara del Valle in Sicily.

ENI, which hopes to obtain the pipe-laying contract for this sector too, plans to lay the next year. In the meantime, its officials say, they are experimenting off Norway to see what effect the nets of fishing trawlers might have on submerged

In Sardinia, in addition to the existing complexes at Cagliari and Porto Torres, two new ventures are in progress for the production of man-made fibres near Ottana in the centre of the island.

Many of the projects planned or under construction are promoted by the big four of the petrochemical industry, Montedison, ENI (with its chemical subsidiary Anic), SIR and Liquegas. An example of an initiative which intends to draw on Algerian gas is provided by SIR's 230,000m lire (£153m) plant for resins and plastics under construction at Sant'Eufemia on the Tyrrhenian coast in Calabria.

The plant is not taking up valuable agricultural land in the Sant'Eufemia plains as it occupies a former army tank firing range, and it has a problem in getting the army to remove a number of old derelict tank hulks, but costs are high as the buildings have to be resistant to earthquakes and the foundations have to take account of possibly waterlogged ground.

The number employed in the seventh year of operation will rise to a maximum of 2,550. This is equivalent to about 90m lire (£60,000) per employee, and may well provide ammunition to those southerners who complain that all the thousands of millions of lire poured into the Mezzogiorno have produced too few jobs.

Flight of workers from land in search of decent living remains cause for concern

by David Willey

In spite of a comprehensive land reform programme carried out in the 1950s, the state of agriculture in southern Italy is still a cause for concern. The gap between farm and industrial incomes is wider than in any other part of the European Community, and the depopulation of the countryside resulting from the flight from the land by workers in search of a decent living has led to new problems.

Statistics show that many farms have no workers and the situation is likely to get worse over the next five years as an aging farm population decreases by another estimated 250,000 through retirements and deaths. Already the farm population in the Mezzogiorno has decreased by more than half between 1951 and 1972 from 3,679,000 to 1,758,000. Agricultural productivity remains low because the land is still divided into un-economic units.

Land reform in the South consisted in splitting up big estates and redistributing them to families. One such estate, for example, in the Fucino was divided up into 29,000 holdings under the former feudal type of farming system. The estate was redistributed to 3,000 families, mostly in farms of between 12 and 25 acres.

This size of farm was based on an income structure that is no longer valid. Given the rapid economic development of Italy over the past 25 years and the serious attack of inflation, individual holdings of this size are often not economically viable.

Little has been done to enable farms in the Mezzogiorno to supply an international market through the creation of an adequate food processing industry. Agricultural marketing techniques are also backward.

The depressed European economic climate means that the exodus from the land is expected to slow to a negligible level in 1975. But the income gap is expected to grow. Italian planners realize that the problem is basically one of more rational use of manpower but are not laying the groundwork for a new deal for southern farmers.

The Common Agricultural policy of the European Community has benefited the farms of Mezzogiorno less than anywhere else because of the general backwardness of the area. Agricultural directives of the J.E. European Commission tend

to remain a dead letter for two reasons.

First, the unstable Italian political situation in which the average tenure of a government is less than a year means that enabling laws relating to EEC policies fail to get parliamentary approval and end up in the huge backlog of legislation that gets put off indefinitely from one year to another.

Second, specific schemes such as farm credits for particular purposes tend to be linked to development plans over a term of years during which a certain level of productivity has to be achieved to qualify for further help. But southern farms take too long to reach the required level of productivity and thus fail to qualify for community aid.

Capital intensive farming also presupposes a mentality which the average southern farmer does not have, so EEC incentives for more

efficient farming are likely to continue to fail to work in the Mezzogiorno.

Various pilot schemes have been put into operation to increase cattle farming in the Mezzogiorno but this sector of agriculture is in crisis, as in other parts of Italy. Partly this is due to the slaughter of calves for veal, partly to the lack of a market for fresh milk in the Mezzogiorno, partly to the balance of payments problems, created by the import of grain for cattle feed.

There is little pasture available for cattle production in the Mezzogiorno.

The increased demand for beef in Italy has to be met by massive imports and there is no doubt that increased cattle farming in the Mezzogiorno would do much to ease Italy's balance of payments crisis, which was an extra £1,500m into the red this year for meat imports alone.

As living standards have risen all over Italy, the beefsteak has become a sort of status symbol. Meat consumption in Italy has now risen to the level of the remainder of the European community.

Some experiments are being carried out on buffalo ranching in the Naples area and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome has been advising on the advantages of the buffalo as a meat producer.

Fruit and citrus production in the Mezzogiorno suffers from a lack of efficient distribution and export machinery. Production is still mainly aimed at domestic markets on a city by city basis and traditionally only the surplus goes for export. Thus Italian oranges are not competitive within the EEC and foreign importers complain

they are sure neither of continuity nor quality.

Wine production is growing steadily, particularly in Puglia, but the qualities of the Italian wine industry have been resolved only within recent years, it is too early to make a reliable forecast of trends.

Perhaps the only really successful area of agricultural reform carried out in the Mezzogiorno has been in irrigation. Many important irrigation schemes have been completed as part of the Southern Development Fund's infrastructure programme, but too often the maximum benefit is not being enjoyed by farmers, who lack the technical knowledge to adapt their production to the new crops made possible by irrigation.

The old system of bringing farm labour by the day is disappearing as agricultural workers are beginning to enjoy the benefits of collective labour contracts and trade union support in their fight for a proper living.

Yet the backward state of agriculture in Southern Italy means that the small farmer is at an increasing disadvantage. The high wages that agricultural workers demand at peak harvest times may eat up all his profit while the labourer is still suffering from serious underemployment most of the year.

It is not uncommon for a casual worker to earn up to £15 a day when the demand for labour exceeds supply, when the olive crop is being gathered, for example. But the labourer can still end up living at subsistence level when he averages out his earnings over the year.

Southern agriculture is still based on the family farm where hired labour is kept to a minimum. Many of these family farms are being abandoned or are inhabited by old people uninterested in the concept of productivity.

Only the worst land tends to be abandoned altogether but the predominantly mountainous nature of the terrain in Southern Italy combined with the piecemeal abandonment of holdings means that a new land reform programme presents formidable difficulties.

Yet only the creation of larger farm units and modernization of production methods are the only ways in which southern agriculture can survive. Official government policy is now to try to bring farm incomes into line with industrial incomes by concentrating on units of 50 acres and more.



Sheep have provided the only possibility of making money for many southern Italians because of the backward state of agriculture. Sardinia (above) is one of the poorest regions.

TARANTO SUPPLIES TUBES

TO THE REST OF THE WORLD

Two new tube mills have been brought into service as part of the planned expansion of the Italsider Steelworks complex at Taranto: its second mill for the production of longitudinally-welded tubes with diameters of up to 22 mm and lengths of up to 18 metres; and a mill inducing spiral-wound welded tubes up to 2,540 mm in diameter, in 18 metre length.

Four tube mills bend and weld steel strip produced from the works into tubular form, two of them weld the strip longitudinally and the other two weld the spiral-wound strip.

Before processing, all strip is inspected by ultrasonic tests that can pick up any fault, however minute.

Each longitudinal weld undergoes careful visual inspection and is then inspected by both ultrasonic and X-ray techniques before and after expansion and hydrostatic testing.

At the end of the finished tube is rechecked by ultrasonic magnetic particle flaw detection methods. Italsider's quality control measures are even more stringent and thorough than before: in the new longitudinally-welded mill, for instance, almost one kilometre of X-ray film is used, and, in each 110 man shift, no less than 35 people—metallurgists and inspection staff—are employed for quality control.

Large-diameter tubes are used for special purposes: they must be able to convey fluids at high pressure (60 atm.) and the steel strip used in their manufacture must meet particularly high specifications. The strip must be sufficiently ductile to permit the desired mechanical dimensional changes when the tubes are formed and cooled in a cold state.

Ductility of steel gradually decreases, thereby creating residual stresses, throughout the tube-making cycle as well as when the strip is rolled. It is essential, therefore, that the type of steel used to manufacture cold-expanded tubes must have a sufficient margin of ductility and that it should be highly resistant to deformation. Other very important requirements for steel to be used for large-diameter tubes are high strength and shear resistance. This is a continuing vital problem, as it will determine the reliability of the welded tubing. Unless the steel is carefully selected, any weaknesses occurring in the tubes during fabrication or when the tubes are laid would be subject to stress, especially at low temperatures, and could lead to disastrous

explosions. The steel selected must be able to prevent the spread of any unexpected fracture. These are general observations, but they indicate the vital importance of using strip with the correct chemical and mechanical properties, especially from the point of view of weldability. The yield point for these steels is approximately 50 kg/mm² and there are already prospects of using weldable steels with a yield point of 70 kg/mm².

THE IMPACT OF ITALSIDER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

"Taranto tubes" today enjoy a world-wide reputation for high quality.

Italsider has collaborated in the construction of the major gas pipeline systems in Great Britain, Argentina, Holland, Algeria, the United States and Canada. It has also played a leading role in creating the massive system of gas pipeline lines already installed and still under construction in Italy. "Taranto tubes" were used for the first underwater gas line along the coast of Texas, one of the largest of its kind in the world, following authorization from the Federal Power Commission for the use of tubes manufactured outside the United States.

Italsider tubes are used on an even vaster scale in the Soviet Union, North Africa (Libya, Algeria), the West Central part of Africa (Nigeria), the Middle East (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria), and the Far East (Malaysia). Italsider now has a contract for the supply of approximately one million tonnes of high quality tubes to the Soviet Union.

Italy is also the terminal of two international oil pipelines—Genoa-Ingolstadt and Trieste-Ingolstadt.

Then again Italy is now extending its water and sewage mains systems in many of its regions, with Italsider supplying tubes for the Pertusillo aqueduct and for projects financed by the Cassa del Mezzogiorno.

Taranto tubes were also used for the construction of the underwater mains at Trieste—one of the longest in the world—by Montubi, a company in the Finsider group.

This brief review shows the impact that Italsider has made on the national and international market for large-diameter tubes and the contribution it has made to Italy's economic growth through exports.



On this and the facing page John Earle and Peter Nichols interview distinguished Italians from the South

Twenty years of office equip Signor Colombo for fresh challenges

Just after the war Signor Emilio Colombo was one of the Christian Democrats...

For most of the past 20 years he has been a minister almost without interruption...

The difficulty facing many youthful prodigies is where to go when youth is past...

may be undermined. Even now in his home town of Potenza...

Called up for war service, he became an officer cadet and then, he recalls, was posted to a unit in the north...

After the war Signor Colombo was tempted to make his career in the academic world...

He likes walking about Rome, sometimes taking a taxi in preference to the official car...

Choose his life once more, "I would almost certainly do the same again"...

Lacking a family life—he returns to his four-roomed flat on the Via Aurelia near the Vatican only to sleep—Signor Colombo risks being more exposed to the relentless pressures of public life...



Signor Colombo—"I would do the same again"—and Potenza, his home town, where the parish priest was a decisive influence of his youth.



nephews and nieces. The Christian Democrats have latterly come under considerable criticism for internal feuding, corruption, and letting Italy sink during three decades of what he calls "this dehumanization"...

He likes walking about Rome, sometimes taking a taxi in preference to the official car...

right are a valid democratic alternative. Christian Democracy, he argues, has provided essential stability for 30 years...

Governments may crumble but the head of 150 companies carries on

Professor Giuseppe Petrilli has more authority than many government ministers and has exercised it much longer...

Through a Christian Democrat Party member and good friend of Professor Amintore Fanfani, the party secretary, his name is not associated with the shadier side of the party's intrigue...

It is difficult to visit Italy without using IRI companies. The tourist may arrive by air (Alitalia) or sea (Finmare Shipping Lines)...

the motorway (Autostrade), stop at a café (Motta, Alcamagna), and communicate with friends by telephone...

Chairman since October, 1969, of the parastatal corporation IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale), he is one of the small band of managers...

In addition to heading this empire, Professor Petrilli is President of the Italian wing of the European movement, and lectures from 5 pm to 6 pm three days a week to fourth-year undergraduates...

time for social life, theatre, novel reading, or concerts. Married with three grown-up children, Professor Petrilli relaxes by listening to classical records or setting himself advanced mathematical problems...

As a young man his career seemed set in social insurance institutes. He rose to be president of an institute for employees of public corporations...

These interests leave little of millions of lire are normally the rule in Italian social insurance institutes. Professor Petrilli was offered the job—and had to accept "from one day to the next"...

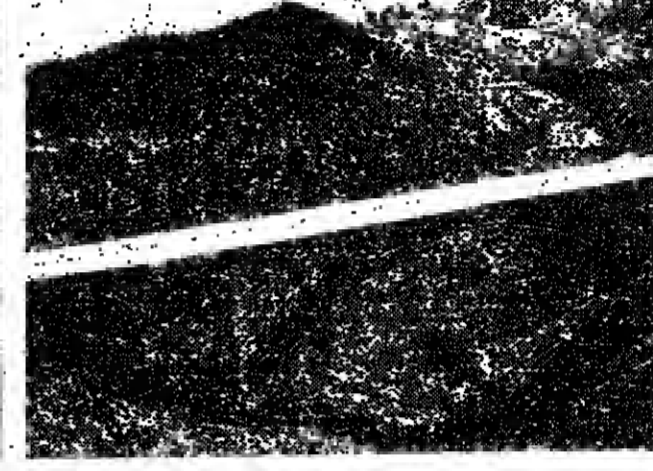
of the capital as an endowment fund. It should be no more than a tenth of the rest, which is raised on the market, though latterly this share has been exceeded, perhaps too much so...

The IRI formula rests on partnership between public and private enterprise. The state supplies a small part

are still doing nicely, and the group as a whole made an overall profit of 35,000 million (£23m) last year. However, this year's results will inevitably be worse as a real return to prosperity is unlikely before 1976...



More than ever in the current recession, IRI's arm is squeezed by Government, to avoid redundancies and to accept political nominees to senior posts...



Executives receive salaries comparable to the private sector, with the advantage over civil servants in being removable if inefficient. IRI

companies aim at a profit, provided this is consistent with government social and economic policies. They can be used by the Government to move into strategic sectors such as advanced technology, defence against undesirable foreign takeovers, or development of the Mezzogiorno...

Professor Petrilli, still confident after 14 years at the helm, and a sector of the Autostrada del Sole, one of the IRI interests.

there is something for countries to what he the synthesis of public activities with private effort. Seen through Italian the more rigid British of setting up nation bodies to achieve public objectives is not the approach. For, as Prof Petrilli said: "I am foundly convinced the instrument has always less effective than private instrument."

The Campania Region in search of a new role in the South, in Italy as a whole and in Europe

NAPLES: From ex-capital to regional metropolis

Summary: All the new programmes are aimed at redirecting development towards the internal zones of the territory, following decisions made by the regional government. Initiatives in the industrial, agricultural and tourist sectors. The immense undertaking of disinfecting the Gulf has begun. Assistance in the sectors of health services and transport.

Naples is the capital of one of the most "difficult" regions of Europe. If we wanted to define the role of the Campania in terms of economic geography we could call it a border region...

A "difficult" region, then, conditioned by a population "burden" which is among the highest in Europe: over 5 million inhabitants distributed badly as we shall see—over an area of 1,454,251 hectares...

and 38%. These figures should be taken as obligatory points of reference in any discussion on Naples and the Campania, and on the obstacles confronting the region in the realization of more incisive economic and social development...

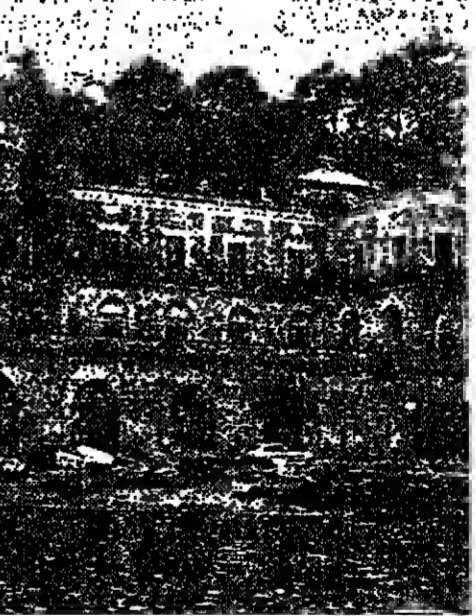
All the new town-planning implements and all the decisions on establishing new industries are now motivated by this idea of bringing about a redirecting of the industrial and housing activities of the coastal belt, which is saturated beyond the limits of its possibilities...

moment the immense project has begun of disinfecting the region, which will mean work of considerable importance and, above all, the expansion of the drainage networks of the Neapolitan area to cover the real demands of the community. The undertaking of these works roughly at the same time will also serve to have a positive effect on the difficult conjunctural situation of the Campania and to improve employment levels...

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One of the most picturesque corners of Posillipo. For relaunching tourism at Naples and in the Campania this season, the enterprise was successfully tested at a regional cultural tour...

region has recently launched a legislative package which the unions involved considered positive end advanced because it is aimed at a restatement of policy of industrial bases of the traditional activities and at the exploitation of some resources which have been little utilized in the past...

It is one of the new triumphs of Naples other and more important ones will be added in order that the Campania can obtain for itself the role which lies within its scope in the South, in Italy and in Europe.



One of the work sites of the new urban highway of Naples, now under construction. It links the industrial zone of the east of the city with the west zone, and joins up with the national highway system. It is twenty kilometres long and has four lanes.

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Time is ripe for tourist to take highway to the sun

by Patricia Clough

Southern Italy and the islands, halfway between primitive isolation and full tourist development, are ripe for visitors who like to discover relatively unspoiled areas without suffering pioneer hardships.

The difficulties which have kept these areas off the map for so long, inaccessibility and lack of decent accommodation, are rapidly being overcome.

The principal towns and cities are now within a few hours' flying of Britain, sea links have improved, the Autostrada del Sole goes down to Reggio di Calabria on the toe of Italy and new highways have brought most areas within easy reach of the motorist.

Hotels and restaurants are springing up in many areas. At the same time the South can still boast, as well as abundant sunshine and lovely scenery, unpolluted sea in most places, large stretches of unspoiled coastline and a refreshing lack of crowds.

Another major effort in this popular region is to rejuvenate the elderly hotels and other establishments inherited from the period at the end of the last century when the area was one of the favourite haunts of Europe's aristocracy.

For those who prefer less well-beaten tracks, a short way to the South is Calabria with its spectacular coastal scenery, the lovely wooded Sila mountains and the fast-flowing rivers.

For those who care to explore the interior with its medieval villages and primitive way of life, of discovering a completely different world.

Another beauty spot is the Gargano peninsula, which forms the spur of Italy jutting out into the Adriatic. Already well equipped with hotels, it is one of the few areas which has good forests.

To the south stretches Puglia, mainly flat but rich with olive groves, vineyards and almond orchards, its ancient fishing and farming villages dazzling white under the brilliant sunshine.

Visitors conditioned by tales of the Mafia and vendettas in Sicily come as a complete surprise. They are unprepared for the sheer beauty of the place and the friendliness of the people.

Places of interest fall into a natural tour of the coast: the Arab-Norman architecture and mosaics at Palermo and Monreale, Greek temples at Segesta, Selinunte and Agrigento, the splendid Roman mosaics at Piazza Armerina, Siracusa, Etna and finally a well-earned rest at Taormina.

For many Sardinia means the Costa Smeralda, but although the Aga Khan's luxury holiday paradise has acted as a boost to the island's tourist development there are more modest places on equally pretty stretches of coast and plenty of untouched areas where one can still have a



The unspoiled setting for a tourist hotel on the island of Filicudi in the Lipari group. Great efforts are being made to modernize hotels in the South.

fine white sandy beach and excavating important sites such as Sybaris.

Business during the past two years has been poor, last year because of the general economic situation. Nevertheless, regional authorities are pressing ahead to create more accommodation and generally develop what is one of the most important sources of income and employment.

A major problem ahead is to avoid the mistakes made in the North, particularly the unplanned development and greedy building speculation which, in places like the Italian Riviera, has destroyed the beauty and charm they were designed to exploit.

Rigorous planning is obviously needed if development is not eventually to defeat its own purpose. The fund for the South has been highly qualified planners draw up development plans for tourist areas, carefully fitting in hotels, industries and local requirements harmoniously with the natural surroundings.

Unfortunately these excellent plans are not binding and the local authorities—power—succumb too often to pressures, particularly financial and political, to let investors do as they please.

The result is confusion in which one hotel has found itself under a new flyover, another directly facing an iron foundry and many sick out like sore thumbs on an otherwise beautiful landscape.

Unless some stricter discipline can be imposed a prospective visitor may well be advised to see southern Italy before it is too late.

Everywhere art and archaeology are a valuable attraction. The fund for the South has spent 39,105m (£2,600,000) on restoring castles, palaces and cathedrals in places of interest, building museums

Riches inches below the soil

A few feet, sometimes only a few inches, beneath the sun-baked soil of southern Italy a treasure lies buried.

Prehistoric man, Greeks, Phoenicians, Carthaginians, local Italic races and early Christians have left behind their art and their sculpture, their cities and their tombs, temples and theatres, inscriptions, jewels, money and charts.

What is known of this vast subterranean treasure makes southern Italy and the islands one of the richest archaeological areas in the Mediterranean.

The most spectacular and best-known of these are the Roman city of Pompeii, the most intimate details of its life preserved for centuries under the lava of Vesuvius, the neighbouring town of Herculaneum and the majestic temples of Paestum.

Richest of all is Sicily, its coasts studded with the Greek colonies of Magna Graecia.

Visitors can explore, Virgil in hand, the mythological country around Naples (the Lake of Averno, the cave of the Sybil at Cuma, the Plegrean fields), puzzle over the strange igloo-type buildings of the prehistoric Sybaris, and part of Hymera, east of Palermo.

One of the most important revelations in recent years has been the importance of Phoenician and Carthaginian colonies in Italy. Recent digs on Mozia, a small island off the west coast of Sicily and at Sauro Antico, Monte Sirai and Antas in Sardinia have yielded a mine of information about these invaders, and in particular their terrible custom of burning children alive as religious sacrifices.

instep of the Italian boot, legendary for its prosperity, luxury and easy living. Sybaris was seved in extremis after a fierce battle by the press and the world of culture against plans to build a petrochemical and thermolectric complex almost on top of the presumed site of the city.

After it seemed that all was lost, the Government in April, 1969, changed its mind, ordered the industries to be sited farther away, most important, earmarked the equivalent of £800,000 for the excavations.

Italian scholars and colleagues from the University of Pennsylvania, equipped with ultra-modern devices, located the exact site and unearthed ceramics and remains of buildings which confirmed historical data about the city and later colonies built on its site. But the remains fall to convey the legendary wealth.

Its rival neighbour, Croton, had not only done a thorough job of razing it to the ground in 510 BC, but had also diverted two rivers over it.

Less publicized but much richer finds have come from excavations of the cities of Heraclea, up the coast from Sybaris, and part of Hymera, east of Palermo.

One of the most important revelations in recent years has been the importance of Phoenician and Carthaginian colonies in Italy. Recent digs on Mozia, a small island off the west coast of Sicily and at Sauro Antico, Monte Sirai and Antas in Sardinia have yielded a mine of information about these invaders, and in particular their terrible custom of burning children alive as religious sacrifices.

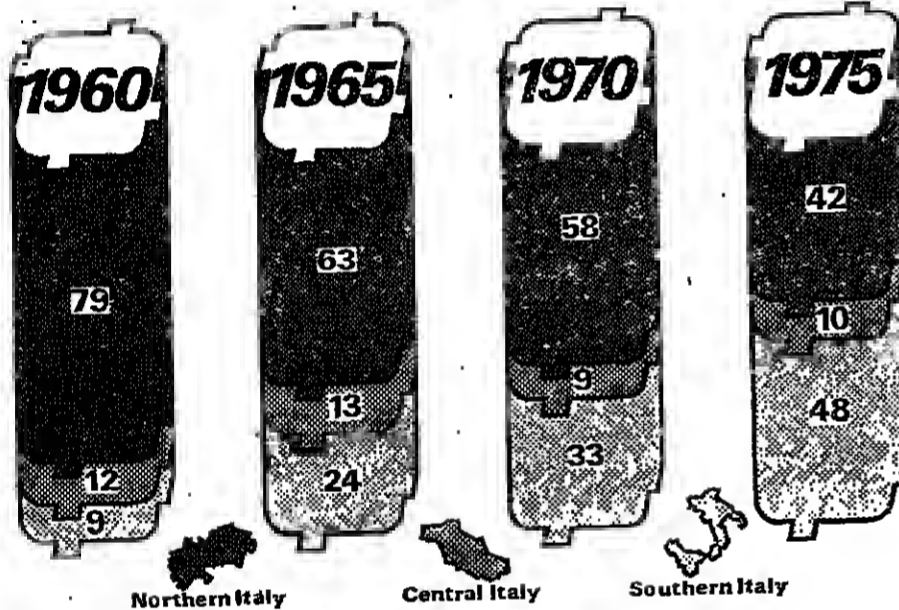
Even now only a tiny part of Italy's ancient heritage has been brought to light. "At least 90 per cent is still buried in the ground and unknown", says Professor Vincenzo Tusa, Superintendent of Antiquities at Palermo.



Archaeologists on the site of ancient Sybaris, the Greek port of southern Italy which became a byword for luxury and recently saved from the threat of a petrochemical development.

The shift in the centres of gravity of the Italian steel industry to the

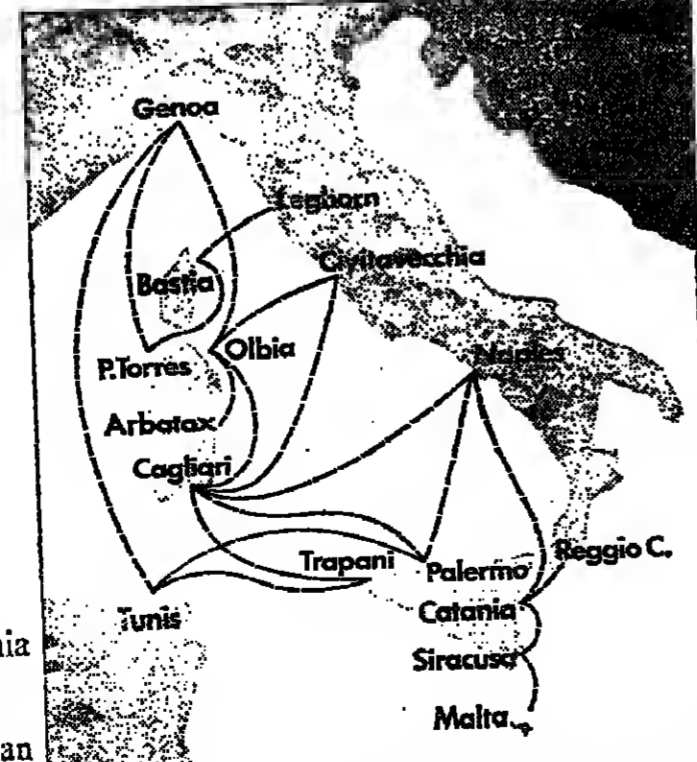
South of Italy



The proportion of steel produced by the Mezzogiorno has of 48% by 1975, when expansion year. These production figures bear witness to the contribution being made by the IRI-Finsider iron and steel industry to industrialisation in the South of Italy.

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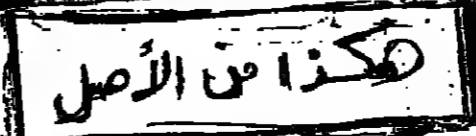


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the second half of this Special Report Giovanna Mourton, Simon Scott Plummer, John Earle, Peter Nichols, and Patricia Clough look at aspects of life in the eight regions of southern Italy

Britain's role in unique experiment

Where is Molise? Many Italian could be said: "It is some south of Rome—near...". and so on. Yet part of the Abruzzi which was known in 1964 as Abruzzi and has been a region in its right for the past 10 years, that of Campobasso, the regional capital, Isernia, a small town, away in the gentia of the lower Appen-

With the prospect of the proposed decentralization of certain services handed over in 1972 to the regional government a group of local administrators decided in 1968 to set up a three-pronged experimental programme in which the people of Molise, with the help of experts from the outside, are trying to find a solution to local problems, locally.

The main areas for the experiment are local government, preventive medicine, health education and academic education. Training and the introduction of new methods and techniques is a continuous process. The Associazione Comuni Molisani is the consortium of 52 municipalities which is promoting the experimental programme.

With the short-lived "Italian miracle", the economic boom of the 1950s, the tendency in most of the industrially developed areas of Italy had been to scrap traditional values and instead to imitate the way of life of older-established industrially developed countries. The Associazione Comuni Molisani experiment is trying to avoid this at a time when some industrial development is taking place in Molise, in the coastal belt around Teramo and on the Venafro plain, just south of Cassino.

Molise is a region which, because of its isolation, has kept a real identity. Communications are still maintained by human contact. Everything that happens in the region is almost a family affair, in direct opposition to the anonymity of life in a large town. It is less necessary, therefore, to find more human forms of social services because although social services are still at an elementary stage, people are concerned about their neighbours.

A mixture of races makes up a population which in 1861 numbered 355,000, in 1951 406,000, in 1961 358,000, in 1971 322,000 and today 310,000. A large number of Albanian Christians, refugees from Turkish persecution, settled on the hillsides of the coastal belt of Molise where they have maintained their language and their religious rites. There is also a Slav element, grafted on to a basic strain of those Samnite



Remains of the Roman amphitheatre of Larinum in the region of Molise.

tribes which fought the Romans in bitter battles until their final subjugation in 83 BC. For many centuries Molise was a corridor zone, and a place of many conquerors. Produce and wealth were taken out by the invaders and little ploughed back, so that the local people had to develop qualities of independence and self-protection.

In the first years of this century many Molisani started the trek towards the "promised land" of America, with many other southern Italians. However, the great exodus occurred between 1951 and 1971 when 150,000 people emigrated, seasonally or permanently, to another promised land—the industrial north of Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Britain or France.

The normal population growth was drastically halted and the region drained of able-bodied and young people. The villages today are left in the care of the old and of the women who, as well as bringing up their families, have to care for the small plots of land. In spite of this, 40 per cent of the active population of Molise is still regarded as engaged in agriculture, against 2 per cent to 3 per cent in Britain.

The emigrants still maintain a stake in their villages or small towns, sending money back to improve their homes and hoping to return one day to live there, to find work or to retire in a place

Abruzzi

Unity replacing ancient gods in a changing land

Miss Anne Macdonnell wrote of Abruzzi in 1908: "This is the wild land of Abruzzi, set apart from the rest of Italy by its unamiable configuration and the rigours of its winter climate... pay it too much attention and it will come knocking at the doors of Rome for a larger share in the growing heritage of the nation."

Any Allied soldier who fought in the Battle of the Sauro in 1943-44 cannot agree that winter in Abruzzi is an unforgettable experience and may remember the cold, mud and snow. As for the growing claims of Abruzzi at the doors of Rome, in spite of massive attempts at industrial and tourist development there are far too many people still forced to go abroad to find employment.

Miss Macdonnell also wrote that "the one thing that has remained an everlasting interest and power in the land is religion. It has been the supreme and permanent reality in a country where earthly powers and principalities have no permanence". Abruzzi has, for centuries, been the home of "oracles", diviners, "enchanters" along with Christian "hermits, ecstatics and fanatics". The people have known white and black magic. "New they prostrate themselves before the fair Virgin of the Graces and now before the death's head..."

When, immediately after the Second World War, an attempt was made to bring emergency relief to this harassed region, the task seemed gigantic. The retreating Germans and British troops cut a direct path over the mountains from Cassino to the mouth of the Sangro river on the Adriatic coast; the results were devastation, scorched earth, rubble and thousands of dead, soldiers and civilians. Many Abruzzi peasants were killed by the Germans for non-cooperation or for sheltering escaped Allied prisoners of war; in one mountain village alone, Pietrasianni, 126 women and children were shot out of a population of 600.

In this situation, where the roads were mere rubble paths, where all the bridges were down, where every river had to be forded, every



An artisan working in copper at Guardafiume in the province of Chieti, Abruzzi region.

village rebuilt or repaired, were snow cut off entire communities for weeks on end and where the cold, like the poor, "always ye have". reconstruction seemed an impossible task. Slowly, however, vines were replanted, olive trees trimmed again, homes rebuilt, roads and bridges repaired. The famous Ortona grapes were sold again on German markets, and sleepy Francavilla al Mare, with its few stumps of remaining houses in 1946, slowly emerged into a fashionable seaside resort, while D'Annunzio's Pescara, from a small fishing town became a large, rather anonymous but thriving, self-conscious and pretentious city.

It was only through mass emigration however, in the 1950s and 1960s that a large number of Abruzzi were able to earn regular wages. A large part of the population is today working in Germany, Switzerland, Canada and the United States. Much of the regional government's effort is aimed at developing the tourist industry, not an easy task in an area where winters are long and cold and the summers, in reality, last not more than a couple of months. The ski resorts are beautiful and extremely well equipped, and the coastal towns boast many large hotels and fine beaches.

The fact that from the high mountains the sea can be reached in a short time, and on a summer day it is a simple matter to leave the simple matter to leave the hot and humid coastal plains to find cool mountain air. Over all there is the magnificent scenery, with unbelievable colouring—rose-pink Majella and purple Gran Sasso—and the ever-changing Adriatic—emerald, violet, blue and jade.

Traditional crafts such as copper and wrought iron work, weaving and ceramics have been maintained at high standards and the regional tourist board has organized many exhibitions of these crafts abroad.

In spite of all this there is little to keep young people in the region and the prospect of regular employment for the unskilled, the semi-skilled and for the professionals. The only hope for these young people is still emigration. Although a number of technical institutes and training schools have been established, the standard of education still lags behind the needs of specialized industry requiring skilled technical workers, or those of the tourist trade in search of trained hotel staff, for

example. At any time on any day in every village and small town in Abruzzi, a large number of young people may be found, lounging in the cafés without having a coffee or just standing and loitering in the square. Their bitterness and despair are palpable, and hopelessness prevents their "leisure time" as the whole of their day is leisure.

These circumstances, coupled with the Abruzzi's concern with the supernatural, have brought about a rapid change in the life of the region. From time to time memorial religious festivals have played an important part in the life of Abruzzi, from the worship of the pre-Christian gods, and vestiges of this worship may still be found in the folds of the Majella mountains. Every town and village has its festa which more or less coincides with the completion of the harvest cycle, and exposure is not spared in an attempt to propitiate the good offices of the particular patron saint for the coming year.

The celebrations are marked by fine displays of fireworks. There are processions when the statue is carried through the main streets, or in the more forgotten and humid coastal possess such treasures, the true skull of Doubting Thomas as in Ortona, or the "blessing arm" of St Cesario as in Pescara, or the "healing snakes" of Cocullo. New dresses are bought or made for the occasion, new suits displayed, an orchestra and singers are hired, illuminations and a bandstand are organized. Those sons of Abruzzi who are scattered around the world try to return as often as they can to take part in the ritual.

But, just as the church of St John was built over the ruins of a temple to Venus, just as St Antony replaced Jupiter, today "Unity" is replacing the ancient gods and saints. Nothing has changed, but everything is changing. On a certain day in July or August there will be a great bustle in the village. Men are erecting a bandstand and brackets are put up for the illuminations, while the peanut roasters lounge in the shade, the whole village is in an uproar of preparations.

G.M.

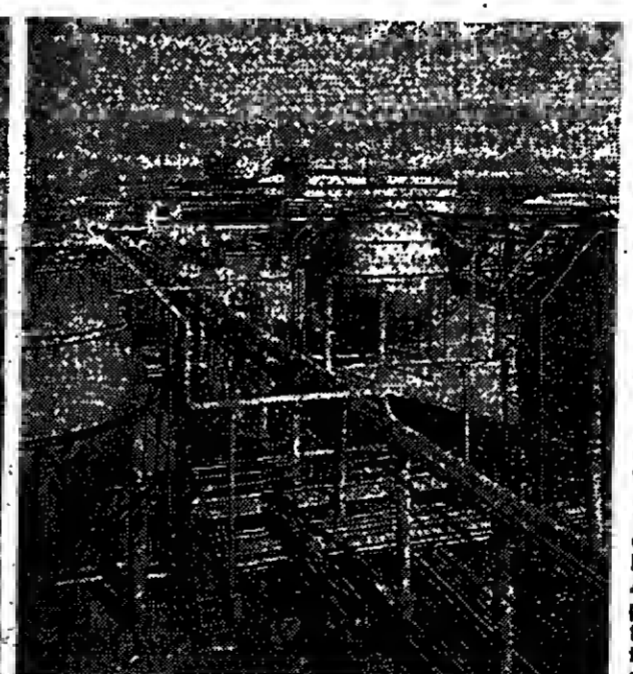
SIR TECHNOLOGY FOR EXPANSION



S.I.R.'s technology for desalination has won a new and important recognition with the award of an international tender held by the Qatar Government for the supply of a seawater desalination plant with a capacity of 1,850 cu. m/hr. This asserts the award a few months ago of a similar tender held by Bahrain. The plant planned for Qatar is a double module of the multiple expansion and recirculation type, similar in kind both to the one under construction in Bahrain and the one already on stream in the industrial complex at Porto Torres which includes the biggest desalination line in the world with a capacity of 1,500 cu. m/hr. With its technology S.I.R. holds a leading position just at the moment in time that the increase in the world's water resources can no longer be delayed.



S.I.R. has developed a process which allows the industrial scale production of a clayey soil conditioner obtained from ferrous sulphate a by product in the production of titanium dioxide. This process solves two problems, the possibility of utilising vast areas of otherwise unproductive land for agriculture and the use of industrial waste, the infamous red muds, amongst the worst pollutants and most difficult to dispose of.



Following the elastomer development programme after solid SBR rubbers, polybutadiene for ABS and lattices, S.I.R. has perfected—the first in Europe—the technique for the production of polybutadiene rubbers without styrene. These new elastomers produced by amulation polymerisation offer significant economic advantages and exhibit rather interesting technical characteristics: low temperature flexibility, high abrasion resistance, superior ageing resistance, reduced reversion tendencies, good elastic yield and notable dynamic properties. These properties, mainly due to the special control over the molecular weight distribution, could create new technical and economic uses.

In the industrialised building sector S.I.R. is developing, in conjunction with its associated companies a vast technical and production programme. The firm COPRE with CESPAN panels, COLORPLAST with door and window frames in rigid extruded PVC, MVR with panels made from glass fibre, polyester resin and expanded rigid polyurethane, SIPEA with floor and wall coverings have made a wide and substantial contribution to the building firms that have built houses, holiday sites, schools and industrial buildings. Amongst the most important constructions using components produced by S.I.R. associated companies are: the school at Bonorva, the kindergarten at Milano San Felice, the main building of the faculty of chemistry and biology at the University of Ferrara and the holiday village at Campo di Mare (Cerveteri).



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Campania

The worst of both rural and urban worlds

Campania is unique in Italy in containing some of the poorest areas of the country and one of its main industrial centres. The largely mountainous provinces of Avellino and Benevento are in complete contrast to the coastal plain around Naples, which has a long industrial tradition and big manufacturers such as Alfa Sud (cars) and Italsider (steel).

Unfortunately, the region gets the worst of both rural and urban worlds. The first suffers from emigration, the second from congestion. In each case the basic problem is lack of work, despite the millions of lire poured into the South by the state to create jobs.

Benevento lies in the hills about 30 miles north-east of Naples, capital of a province whose population fell by

45,000 in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1971 Benevento was one of the seven poorest Italian provinces to revenue.

Although the number of people working on the land was nearly halved in the 1960s, agriculture accounted for 31.8 per cent of provincial revenue in 1971. This compared with 18.4 per cent for southern Italy as a whole.

The first step to overcome geographical isolation is the building of roads between the interior and the coast. The Caianello-Telesse Terme stretch of a motorway which will link Rome and Bari, in Puglia has been completed. A trunk road from Pescara to Abruzzi to Benevento via Vasto, Termoli and Campobasso is nearly finished and there are plans for an Apennine road down the centre of the country between Rieti

and Matera. If these are carried out Benevento will become an important centre of communications.

Industry in the province is largely confined to handicraft operations and food and drink firms, including Alberti, makers of the famous herbal liqueur, Strega.

Dr Giovanni Zarro, of the local development organization *consorzio industriale*, said that three industrial zones would be created around Benevento and in the Caudina and Telesina valleys. Manufacturers of glass, agricultural machinery and telephone equipment had already expressed an interest in them, and it was hoped that 5,000 jobs would be created in the next five years. In plan for doubling the size of the plant had been suspended, and there was talk

of closing down the operation if conditions did not improve. The experience of EMEVA hardly augured well for the *consorzio* projects.

We then drove through one of the poorest parts of the province to the north of Benevento, where land has been abandoned for failing to provide a living. We crossed some hills and descended to Reanello valley. The beauty of the scenery brought home the tragedy of emigration from the countryside to the big cities.

This impression is heightened coming off the motorway and descending into the maelstrom of Naples, where more than 1,200,000 people are squeezed between the hills and the sea.

First there is the traffic. Signor Bruno Maresca, the mayor, has said that the city

is dying of this modern plague, and it is hard to contradict him. Cars are reduced to walking pace or less in the centre and the jams last from 8 am till late at night.

The sight of stationary vehicles burning petrol at about 90p a gallon is one of the cruelest manifestations of the consumer society which the Italians have espoused with such vigour.

A ring road, which will take traffic behind the city from Pozzuoli in the west to the motorway in the north-east, is under construction and there are plans for an underground railway through the centre. Meanwhile, Naples seizes up.

To the west Naples has expanded up and over the hills in extraordinary profusion. Areas designated as green spaces in the 1939 plan for city development have disappeared under concrete.

Halfway down the buildings of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele follow the line of the hills. Above, in Vomero and Posillipo Alto, they rise at all angles, completely obliterating the land on which they stand. To the east the spread is horizontal, along the bay beneath Vesuvius and round towards Sorrento.

In 1968 a new urban law brought the building boom to a halt but there are fears that speculators are about to move in on the centre.

The municipality's plan for modernizing the centre is the creation of two new towns outside Naples, each with 100,000 inhabitants, at Secondigliano and Ponticelli.

People would be moved out and buildings in the centre would be demolished to create green spaces. The municipality also wished to see the development of five million square metres of office space around the central station.

Secondigliano has already been criticized as a ghetto for workers and its architecture described as boxes with inadequate services. The removal of people from the centre without providing work presents many problems, as the old quarters have their own distinctive economy which enables the inhabitants to scrape a living.

Naples has drawn up plans for seven industrial zones around the city but attracting firms to them during an economic recession will be difficult. Meanwhile, unemployment and under-employment rise and there is the prospect of southerners returning home if workers are laid off in northern Europe.

Dr Gaetano Vigliar, director of the local *consorzio industriale*, said that plans drawn up in 1968 spoke of creating 100,000 jobs to achieve full employment. Since then Alfa Sud had arrived, with work for 15,000 but the flow of people from agriculture meant that 100,000 jobs or more were now needed to fulfil the plan.

In a study on the impact of Alfa Sud on Campania's economy, the regional Government criticizes the company for failing to integrate with its surroundings. Decisions on supplies and planning are taken in Milan, not in Pomigliano d'Arco, and little effort has been made to encourage small local firms as suppliers. The report estimates that Alfa Sud placed only 13.1 per cent of its orders in the region last year.

Signor Ugo Grippo, the councillor responsible for the budget and planning, points out that the flight from the land has created a grossly inflated third rank sector. He suggests that special attention should be given to livestock rearing. Agricultural bodies covering several communes should be set up to overcome the smallness and fragmentation of holdings and to promote marketing organizations that would by-pass "the long series of parasitic middle men".

Industry is characterized by a lack of integration between different sectors, according to Signor Grippo. In metallurgy/mechanics, chemicals, food and textiles, firms tend to invest more in restructuring themselves than in broadening the range of their products. Closer connections are required between large industries and smaller local companies. This would create more jobs and lead to the production of high technology goods.

Turning to tourism, Signor Grippo says the region's natural and historical heritage is being destroyed through abandonment to the interior and by brutal abandonment on the coast. Nevertheless, Campania still possesses one of the richest tourist areas of the world.

The Bay of Naples, dominated by Vesuvius, the islands of Capri and Ischia, and the classical monuments of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Paestum helped to bring more than 4,500,000 people to the region this season. Last year's cholera outbreak, which killed more than 20 people in the Naples area, was a shock to the local authorities. Work has been undertaken to improve the sewage system, though it has come under fire for damaging marine life by pumping chlorine into the bay.

The epidemic and the economic recession in Europe led to a fall of 70,000 in the numbers of foreign tourists this year, although the total number of visitors rose slightly.

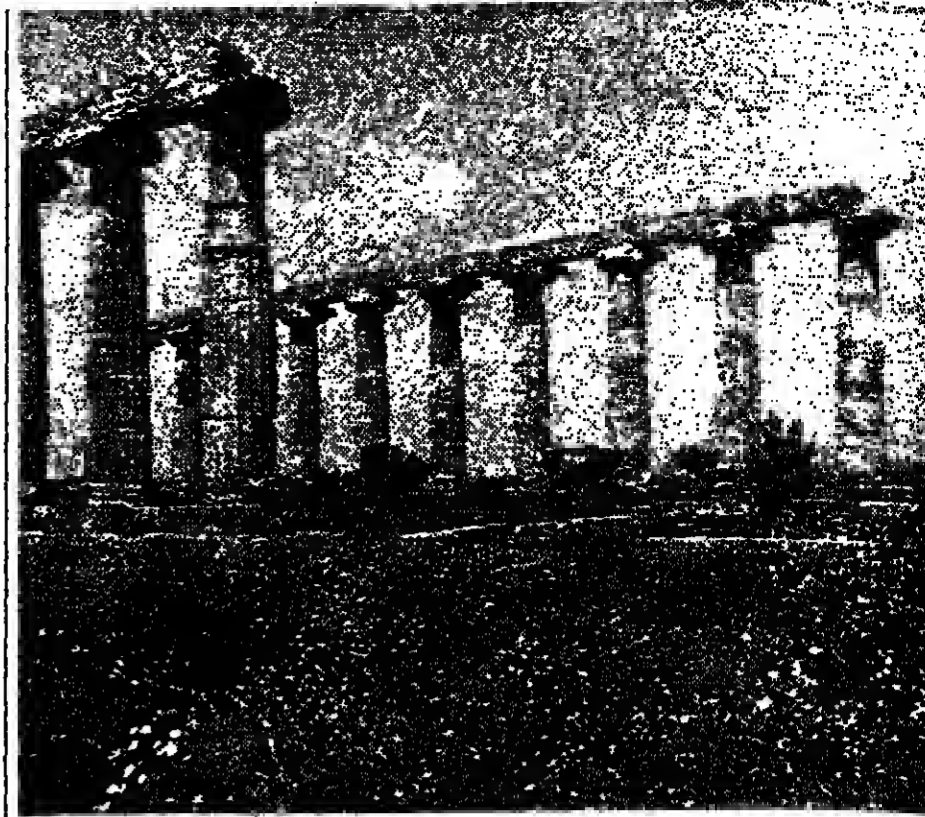
attracted less capital investment than hoped for, and local officials say that only about a third of the water supplies available for industry is used. To its lower reaches nearer the sea the Basento Valley has become a rich agricultural and market gardening area—one of the few success stories in the postwar land reform.

The region's two main towns have been in the news recently. In Potenza a left-wing Roman Catholic movement has taken root in several parishes, organizing teach-ins and publishing an unofficial magazine on problems of the family and political life.

Relations have been strained with the archbishop, Monsignor Aurelio



A typical street scene and pizzeria at Positano, a small port and bathing resort in Campania.



The remains of a Doric temple at Metapontum in Basilicata.

Basilicata

Neglected instep in the boot

Sandwiched between Puglia and Calabria, Basilicata is liable to be forgotten, an ignored instep in the Italian boot. Politically, it is dominated by the Christian Democrats who form the regional government.

They manage without a coalition, although their 42 per cent of the votes in the 1970 election against the Communists' 26 per cent gave them only 14 of the 30 seats in the regional assembly. In all other senses, the region tends to lack unity, for half looks east and half west, its personality is split between the province of Matera, adjoining Puglia, and Potenza, on the edge of Campania.

It cannot even claim one undisputed name. Some call it Lucania, from the original inhabitants, but as this title was resurrected by the Fascists it has officially returned to Basilicata, from the Byzantine word *basilikos*, as the ruler was called in the time of the Norman knights in the twelfth century.

The traveller cannot escape feeling the heritage of the past, whether he visits the remains of the one temple standing in Pythagoras's city of Metapontum, the unexcavated fortifications on Monte Crocchio-Cognata, or the forest still remaining near the *torre* Lucanian Dolomites, remnants of those once covering much of southern Italy.

This is the province chosen by past regimes for exiling political subversives, as described by Carlo Levi in *Christ Stopped at Eboli*. The villagers still tell stories of the ancient Romans, of Hannibal, of Norman knights and Saracen intruders, though whether they can be believed is another matter. One, however, merits mention if not credence—that the highly spiced sausages carried by Lucanian shepherds are the descendants of those taken in the knapsacks of Roman legionaries north of the Alps as far as the Teutoburger Wald, thus giving the *wurst* to the Germans.

Relations have been strained with the archbishop, Monsignor Aurelio

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Steelworks could disprove the 'cathedral in the desert' theory

Valentino were aged 18, sought a future by man today he emigrating to the United States. Over half the 19,000 workers at city of Taranto but from villages as far as 45km away in the surrounding Puglian countryside. Some continue to inhabit the picturesque trulli cottages with white-washed, conical roofs which are becoming a tourist attraction for foreigners as well as Italians.

The management are anxious to avoid forming a new urban proletariat and encourage workers and their families to remain linked to the land, as cultivators of vineyards and olive groves. The bus services connecting the outlying villages are not always over-punctual, but most can by-pass the bottleneck of Taranto on their way to the steelworks on the western outskirts.

Taranto, the ancient Greek Taras, known for its naval base, its oysters, and for introducing cats to Europe, has an urban problem in its old city. This is a labyrinth of arm's width alleys on an island between the bay and an inner lagoon, the Mare Piccolo and, incidentally, lies a little too close to smoke from the steelworks when the wind is in the wrong direction. But for workers living in Taranto

the authorities have built a housing estate on the mainland named after Pope Paul. It will soon be joined to the main city by a bridge across the Mare Piccolo, while a nearly completed motorway will link Taranto to Bari and the national network. Taranto is not the only industrial centre in the region. Bari has its factories, Brindisi its petrochemical plants and near Lecce a factory was opened not long ago to make earth

moving equipment. But Taranto is the biggest and most modern of Italy's integrated steel complexes and after the commissioning of its fifth blast furnace today, will be the largest in Western Europe. Annual output will rise to 10,300,000 tons in 1976 and, though further extension of production is not at present foreseen, a sizeable amount of work will still be done on improving the port and other facilities built since the early

1960s. Taranto has occupied a prominent place in the 'cathedral in the desert' controversy. This is the name given to white elephants of plants which critics of the Government's Mezzogiorno policy say are being sprung up. Each factory creates only a limited number of jobs, sell to distant markets, and often bring pollution. The management of state-owned Italsider are beginning to contest this. They

say there are now signs that the plant is attracting some small industry; the cathedral may not yet be surrounded by parish churches, but some chapels can be seen. A number of engineering and mechanical workshops have sprung up. Each employs anything from 100 to nearly 1,000 workers. Several planning and consultants' offices have opened in Taranto, including one of Univac, initially

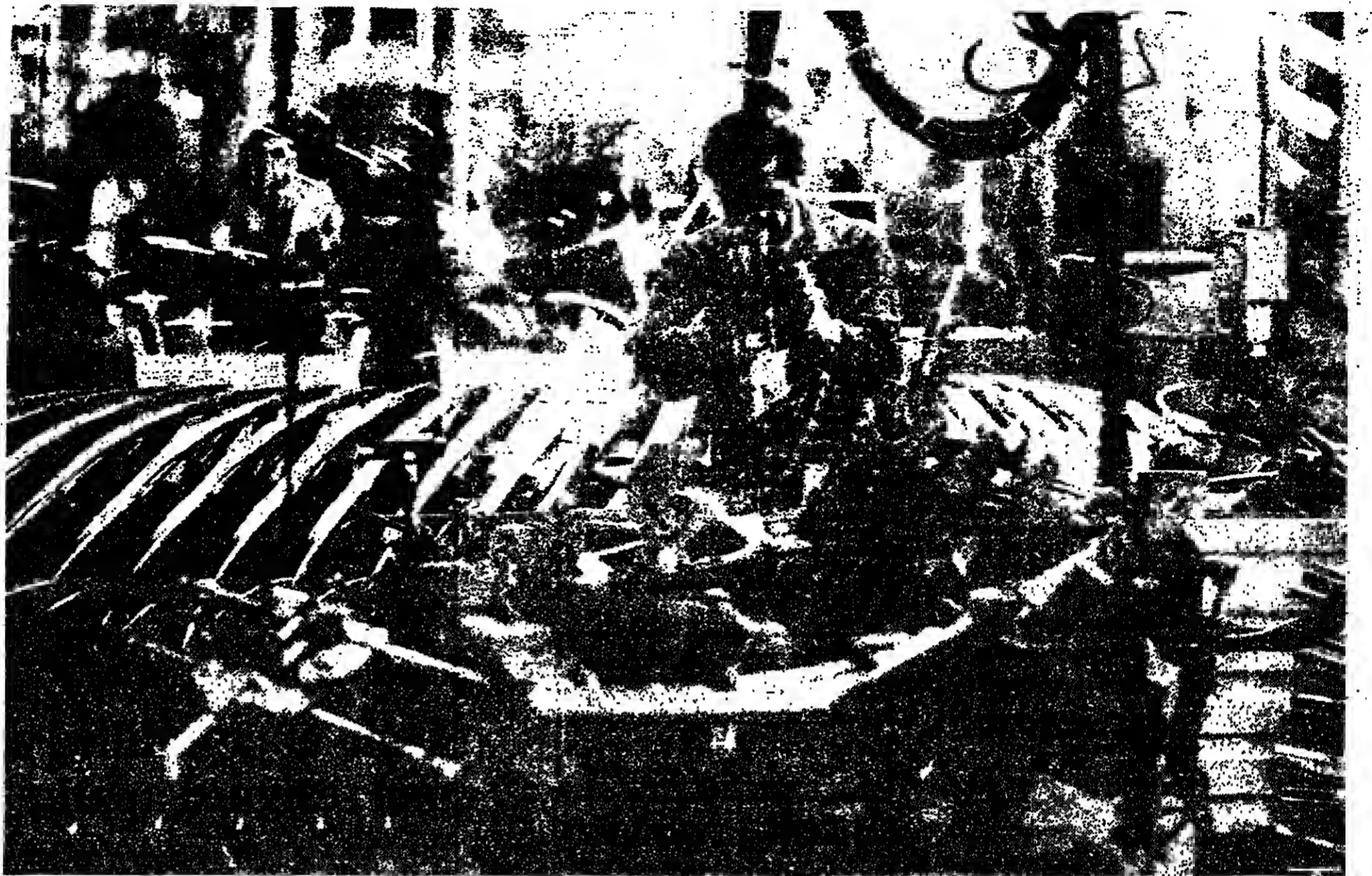
for servicing the plant's computer and information installation, but now welcoming other customers. Furthermore, the management says, the steelworks in 1973 bought nearly half (46 per cent) of its Italian supplies from Mezzogiorno firms. They hope that Taranto will prove the pioneer success story of a large plant integrating into the Mezzogiorno economy.

Prism the moving force ambitious development

From the steel and reasonably luxurious which will reach a notable height in 1977 when the attempt at development is illuminated at night. Other hotels and villas are being built on the same hilltop.

The beaches have come in for ambitious attention. The Italian company specializing in the building and running of holiday villages, Valtur, has settled on the coast beneath Ostuni and provides, as well as accommodation, the now familiar facilities of special care for children, a wide variety of sports, concerts, tours and shops. Its layout won it one of the National Institute of Architecture's annual prizes.

Signor Giuseppe Orlando, the municipal councillor in charge of tourist development, points out that Ostuni is profiting in less immediately obvious ways from its new guise. Emigration on the part of men feeling that they had to leave in order to find a living has now stopped, he says. The local inhabitants are growing accustomed to dealing with people from outside their local circle and becoming more at home to a modern world without having to suffer the disruptions and shock which inevitably accompany industrialization. These contacts are not limited to guests of the town who go there on holiday. Ostuni is specializing in becoming a centre of events such as literary prizes, beauty contests and so on. Construction is at the most ambitious of all—run as a large centre of international sport



Conference being organized

Ostuni is now organizing a conference to study the problem of how the mentality can best be created among the original inhabitants who will favour staying in these old centres. It is an issue now regarded as paramount to the campaign at European level to preserve historic centres. If Ostuni succeeds, the municipality will have found a compromise between teaching a new outlook and inviting a new type of inhabitant, as well as temporary guests, while leaving something of the town's personality as one of its attractive centres of tradition.

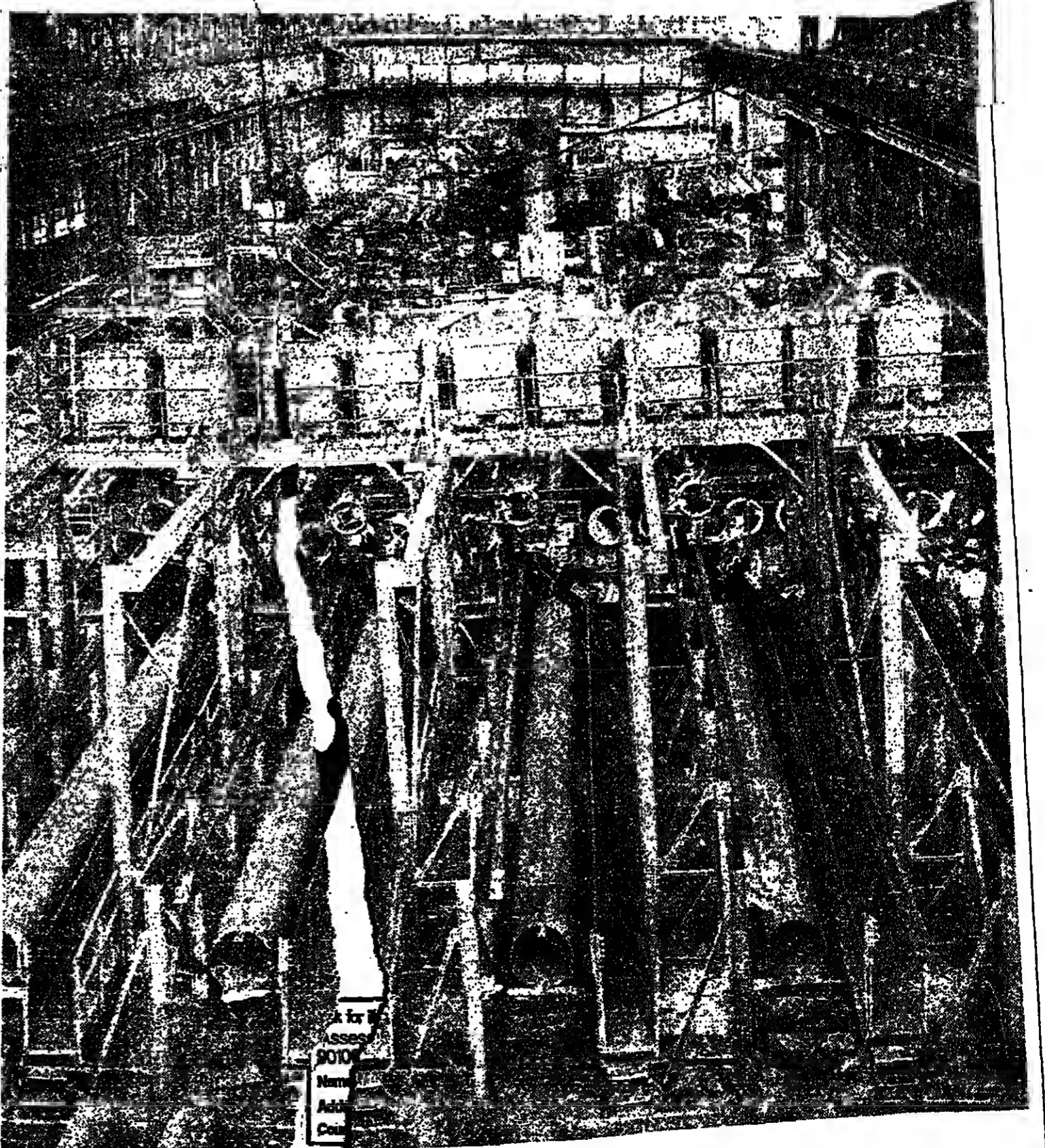
P.N. Inside the Italsider steelworks at Taranto, the biggest and most modern of Italy's integrated steel complexes.

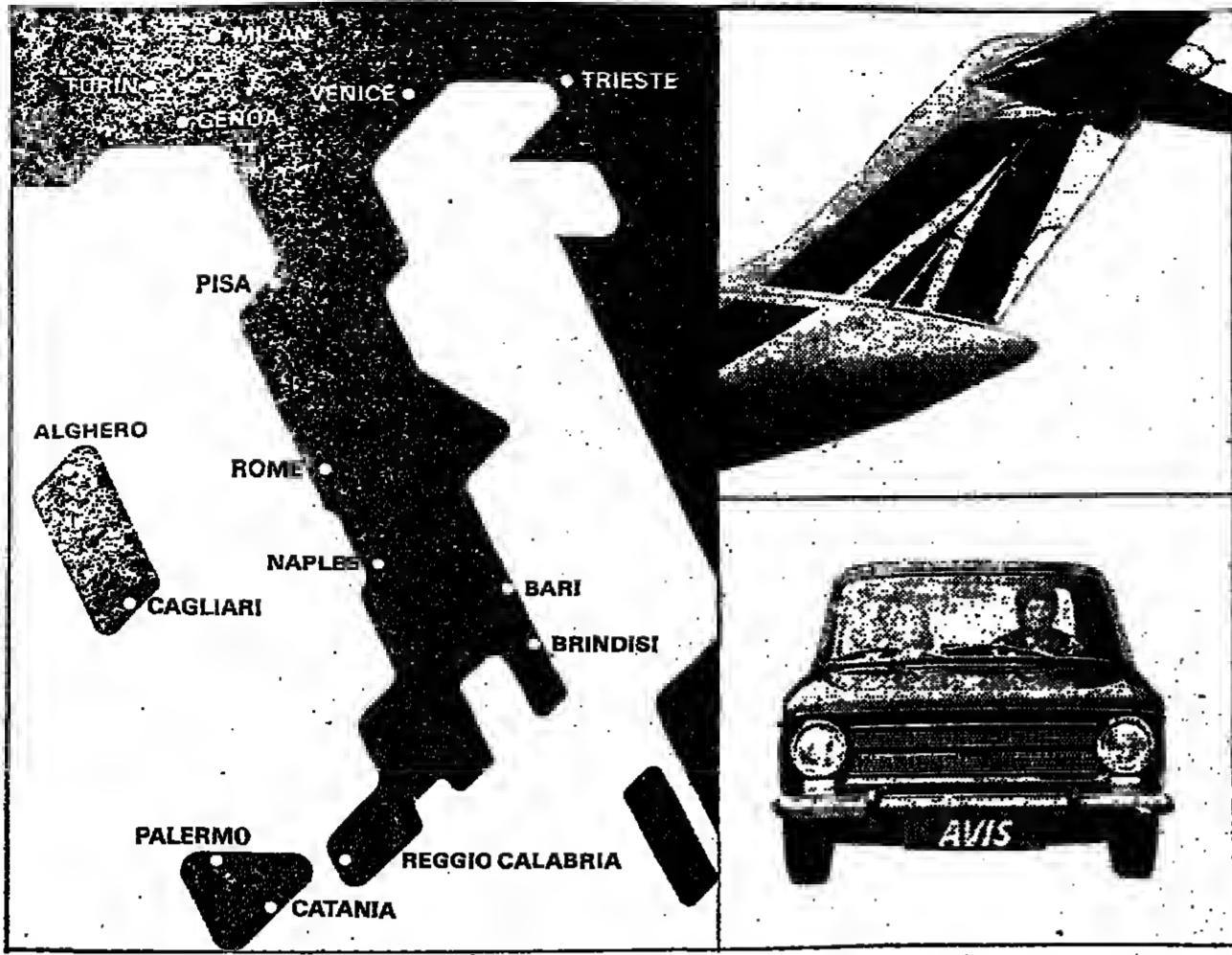
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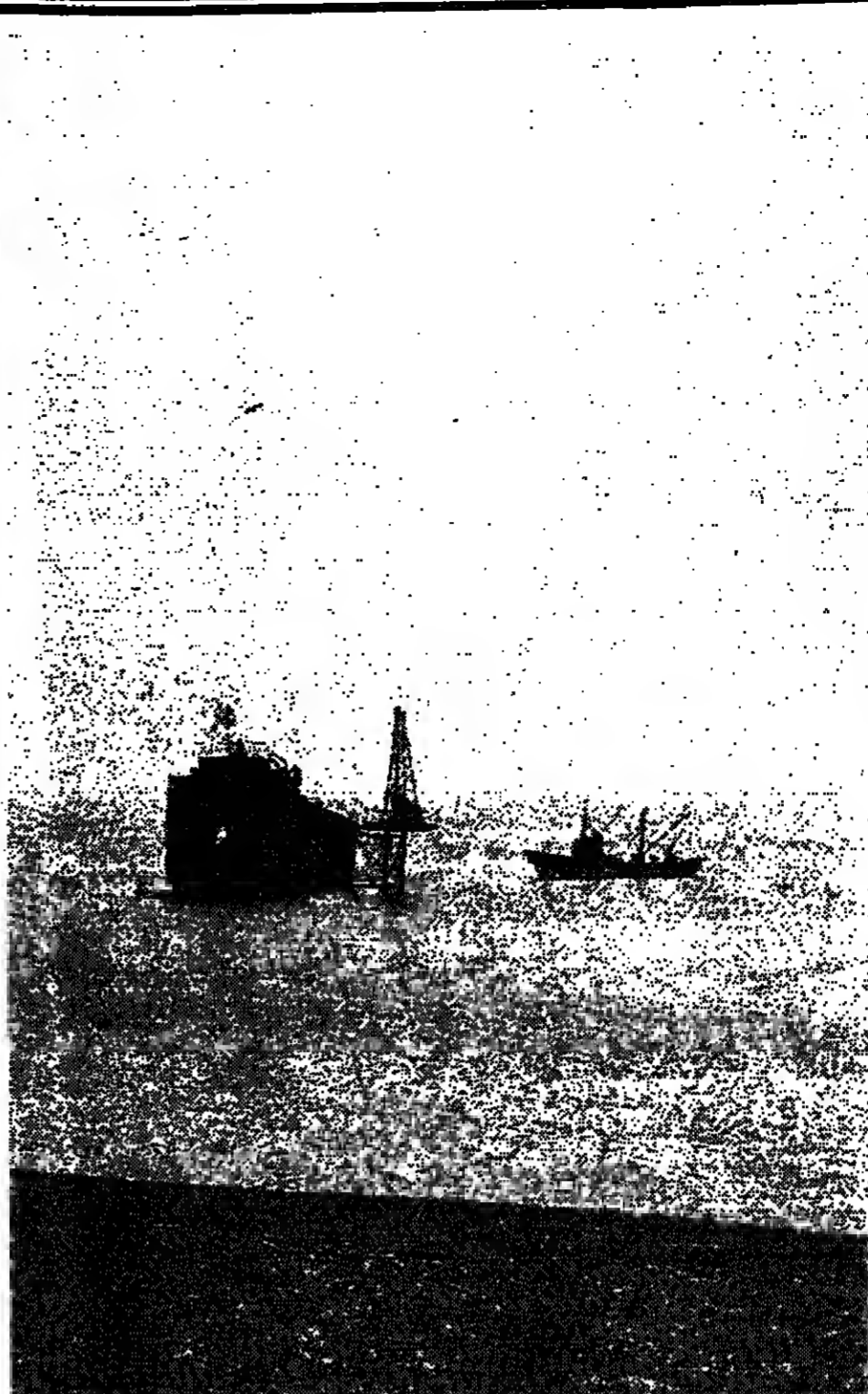
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Oil works at Gioia Tauro in Calabria.

Calabria

Land of unfulfilled promises and resigned apathy

Calabria risks being looked upon as a land of unfulfilled promises. The projected bridge across the Strait of Messina, talked about by politicians for years, is so far no more substantial than the Fata Morgana.

This is the mirage named by Norman knights after King Arthur's sister Morgan le Fay which, when the play of light is right, can be seen from Reggio di Calabria towards the Sicilian shore. Work has set to begin on the promised Gioia Tauro steelworks which, even if admittedly uneconomic, for many in the province has become a symbol of whether the Government is at least prepared to do something for them.

Nature and history have combined to stack the cards against Calabria. The 1908 earthquake which flattened Reggio as well as Messina is only one of many throughout the region over the centuries. Communications are often interrupted by landslides and floods, and every rainstorm washes another layer of soil down the mountainside into the sea, barring the rock underneath. Government has too often been synonymous with oppression and exploitation by the Calabresi that under Bourbon rule they were neglected, under united Italy's House of Savoy they were driven to brigandage or enrolled in distant wars and under Fascism they were sent to settle in the ephemeral African empire.

The population has fallen

In consequence Calabria, like its neighbour Basilicata, is one of the most backward areas in Italy. Passages on their travels by Edward Lear in the nineteenth century and Norman Douglas early in this century still have a familiar ring. Despite a high birth rate, the population has sunk in recent years to below two million, as the most active elements emigrate, leaving behind apathy and resignation.

Yet once the cities of Magna Grecia were in the vanguard of civilization. In a sense something has been preserved for, in contrast to Sicily with north-south axis of a Norman-Arab heritage, Calabria has still its eastward links, with a number of Greek and Albanian-inhabited villages and a general feeling in the air of Byzantium and the Balkans. Although the Normans passed through Calabria too, there is little of the northern spirit except for the almost Swiss pastures of the Sila Plateau. Two places could hardly be less alike than the olive groves of Maida Vale and the London suburb thus named to commemorate a minor British

triumph there over Napoleon's troops in 1806.

Slowly, however, the foundations for progress are being laid, particularly in communications. In the words of the Christian Democrat regional Premier, Signor Aldo Ferrara, Calabria's age-old isolation, which still existed 10 years ago, has now been broken and the region has one of the best road systems in the Mezzogiorno. Signor Ferrara, aged 53, a lawyer from Catanzaro, recently succeeded Professor Antonio Guarasci, killed in a road accident, whose death left a gap in the region's political life.

A notable increase in traffic

The Motorway of the Sun, now reaching from Milan and Rome to Reggio, has brought a notable increase in traffic, even if some Calabresi stubbornly maintain that it was built to help out them but Fiat and northern manufacturers wanting to unload their wares on the south. Several modern feeder roads are nearly completed across the toe of the boot, linking the Tyrrhenian and Ionian seas. The main railway line has been double-tracked down to Reggio.

The runways have been built for a new continental airport at Saint'Eufemia and tourism has been some opposition by local vested interests, and some time will elapse before it enters service as flaws were discovered in the design of the terminal building and the electricity grid running across the airport will also have to be resited.

This modern communications network will, it is hoped, provide a basis for the development of industry and tourism. Crocco on the Ionian coast has been for years a small centre for the chemical and other industries, but new initiatives are springing up like that of Società Italiana Resine at Saint'Eufemia and of Liguigas at Saline near Reggio. Gioia Tauro is due to have its steelworks, even if it will not be as large as at first envisaged.

Unfortunately there have been also a number of failed industrial initiatives. As Signor Ferrara expressed it, the state has not only helped with its incentives at the baptism of new enterprises, but has found itself involved in too many funerals. The Reggiani are resentful over the fact that a railway rolling stock factory which, they say, government leaders promised would give work to 2,500 employs only 350.

There is little foreign investment, beyond some Swiss-financed textiles plants and some foreign-owned tourist villages. The Calabresi themselves admit that they have lagged behind the Sicilians in tourism, and the attractiveness of their towns is unfortunately not enhanced by

an apparent insensitivity to the presence of refuse and litter. However, the region has taken action to preserve its coasts with a law prohibiting building within 150 yd of the shore.

But the region, which started operating only in spots, 1972, is still weak and struggling against an uphill task. National politics has some leading Calabresi in Signor Giacomo Mancini of the Socialists and Signor Riccardo Misasi of the Christian Democrats, but they are from Cosenza in the North, which only seems to exacerbate feelings in Reggio di Calabria to the South.

Reggio is probably the region's most difficult single problem—the riots of 1970 caused by being passed over for Catanzaro as regional capital are still remembered. The biggest town with 160,000 inhabitants, it lacks a role and threatens to become a slum sprawling along one of Italy's most beautiful coasts, looking across to Sicily and Etna volcano. Smouldering discontent, fanned by the neofascists, could bring further eruptions of violence.

Most kidnap-prone region

The region needs outside investment, but a deterrent is the internal security situation. A common subject of conversation is a recent series of 28 or 27 kidnappings, many of them of businessmen and shopkeepers, for whom ransoms as low as 50m to 75m lire (50,000 to 75,000) may be all that is asked. Calabria has now surpassed Sardinia as the Mezzogiorno's most kidnap-prone region.

Signor Ferrara would like to see a regional finance corporation set up. The region could be better served by newspapers. The *Giornale di Calabria* was launched not long ago as a daily published in Cosenza, but it is criticized as too much biased in favour of Signor Mancini, and much of the region relies on a Sicilian newspaper, the *Gazzetta del Sud* of Messina.

Most of all, the region needs a change of mentality, away from the old apathy and resignation. Valuable spadework is being done in this respect by the University of Calabria, now in the process of formation four and half miles north of Cosenza. It is revolutionary by Italian standards in that, in addition to applying teaching methods inspired by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it will be residential. Eventually 8,400 out of the 12,000 students will live in university accommodation, able to follow courses at the four faculties on arts and philosophy, mathematics, physical and natural sciences, engineering, and economic and social sciences.

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مكتبة من الأصل

Just the day for a bathe on Vulcano, one of the Lipari islands off Sicily, and (right) just the day for doing some washing in the old city of Agrigento.

and grazing land, was expropriated and divided up among peasants for intensive cultivation. The nobility which owned vineyards, olive or citrus groves—were spared, though the subsequent agricultural crisis has drastically diminished the income from such property. As fortunes dissolved, so did power, authority and prestige. The people who counted more and more were, and are, the politicians, the party managers and the newly rich, in particular the building Sicily's leading contemporary writers and social observers. "Palermo society is such, thanks only to the exploitation of certain political and administrative positions." The ordinary people—for this has been a power, not a social revolution—used to cling to the big noble families who gave them livelihood and protection but now turn for jobs and favours to the new overlords, whose power is no less great. Beyond these new notables is a second group, which has been called the "society of leopards and jackals and hyenas?" Some have been able to stay wealthy, by adapting to the new situation, such as indulging themselves in land speculation. But generally, according to Signor Sciascia, they intend to die as they have lived, despising money matters, keeping out of politics, neglecting their property and resigned to their fate. Baron Gabriel Calafati is less gloomy. "The desire now is to excel in other fields, especially in the professions", he says. Baron Calafati, whose family owned vast estates near Caltanissetta, is a senior executive in the Italian Broadcasting Company. Marquess Nicolo Notarbartolo di Montalegno, whose family, one of Palermo's greatest, includes three princes, a duke, two marquesses and three counts, is a dental surgeon. The present Prince of Lampedusa is an historian and music critic. Others are doctors, lawyers, engineers, judges. However, old attitudes die hard and the peasant-turned constructor in his shining Maserati is still overawed by the count in his elderly Fiat. His wife tries to imitate the habits and tastes of the nobility. Although younger members of the nobility, particularly the professional men, mix freely with the new middle class society, the old mentality still often persists among the elderly. A countess can still sniff indignantly as a villager has the "impudence" to greet her with "buon giorno, contessa", instead of "baciamo le mani, contessa"—kiss your hands, the centuries-old expression of respect and submission. A young landowner who sleeps all day, plays cards all night and refuses to look after his family property is still regarded by his parents as "un gran signore", while a local lad who has become one of Italy's most promising young artists, despite his success, fame and fortune, will for them never be anything but the boy who used to peddle cigarettes on the local station and therefore is not receivable in their salon.

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Sardinia

Industry takes its incentives into the stronghold of banditry

"Usually, the life level is reckoned as sea level. But in the heart of Sardinia, the life level is high as the golden plateau and the sea level is somewhere far away, below, in the gloom, it does not signify."

So wrote D. H. Lawrence on a brief visit to Sardinia from Sicily 50 years ago. His remarks were inspired by the village of Tonara in the great Gennargentu massif, the remote and empty core of the island whose slopes, covered with cork oak and chestnut, culminate in the 6,000ft Punta la Marmora and whose pastoral society remained largely untouched by successive waves of invaders.

During the past 15 years the inhabitants of the central province of Nuoro might have been forgiven for thinking that Lawrence's judgment had been turned on its head. It is the coast, not the mountainous interior, which has been favoured by the

policy of heavy industrial investment in southern Italy—petrochemicals at Sarroch, near Cagliari, and at Porto Torres, near Sassari, and aluminium at Porto Vesme.

Between 1961 and 1971 Nuoro's population fell by 10,185, compared with gains of 47,923 for Cagliari and 16,700 for Sassari, the other two Sardinian provinces. In the 20 years after the creation of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, the net income per head in Nuoro rose from 127,843 lire to 641,827 lire.

In Cagliari the increase was from 158,426 lire to 840,728 lire and in Sassari from 129,266 lire to 875,838 lire. In spite of the criticism levelled at the new industrial complexes, they have improved standards of living and, to a certain extent, they have staunchly the flow of emigrants.

Accordingly, the state decided to bring industry to Nuoro to pump up its sag-

ging economy. Five industrial poles or agglomerati have been chosen, Ottana, Sologo near Lula, Macomer, Sarcidano near Isili, and Sini. The first four will have petrochemical-based plants taking raw materials from Porto Torres and Sarroch while Sini will be reserved for small, pollution-free industries. In each case it is hoped that the initial investment will encourage local manufacturers, without whom the province cannot reach its goal of full employment.

Senator Gaspare Ligios, president of the Nuoro development organization, said the five centres should provide jobs for about 15,000 people at an official cost of 600,000m lire (540m), though this figure would rise with inflation. Roads would be built around the plants to enable the workers to reach them easily.

Oristano on the west coast would be the main link with

the outside world. An industrial port with a draught of 12 metres was under construction and an oil-pipeline will run from there to Oristano and eventually to Sologo. There were plans for a railway between Oristano and Abbasanta, which is on the main Cagliari-Sassari line.

The largest agglomerato, and the one which has most to show so far, is at Ottana, a drab village in the Tirso valley. Approaching from the mountains to the north two tall smoke stacks are seen surrounded by modern plant in the middle of nowhere.

The complex contains one of the largest chemical and textile units in the world and it is expected to employ 7,000 people. Yet it looks like a typical "cathedral in the desert" of southern Italian fame, high technology in a pastoral setting, with sheep grazing by the boundary fence.

"To refuse industry is to

refuse modern society", Senator Ligios said. The creation of agglomerati would break down a closed society and provide jobs in a short time. They could bring psychological and ecological problems but without them the whole of central Sardinia would die.

One young man who works in the regional administration said he would like to put a bomb under the petrochemical plants; they were dirty and did not provide enough jobs. Senator Luigi Pirastu, a member of the regional secretariat of the Communist Party, said that mining, small and medium-size businesses and agriculture had been sacrificed to large privately-managed companies living off public funds.

The state is aware of this lack of balance. A law published earlier this year provides for a new type of development based on the reform of pastoral farming and the creation of small-scale industry. A total of 600,000m lire has been set aside for its implementation.

of alienation from the state to which it belongs is reflected in roadside slogans such as *Saraigne=Coloniza* and *Emigrazione=Deportazione*.

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In Nuoro about 40 per cent of a population of 285,000 live off the land. Senator Ligios said it would fall to 10 per cent if agriculture was run on modern lines.

Forestry held the best prospects in view of the shortage of wood in the European Economic Community though large sums would be needed for it. Sheep farming was another strength of the province but cattle-raising was hampered by lack of irrigation.

Senator Ligios said that 350,000m lire had been put aside for agriculture in Sardinia over the next 10 years and 100,000m lire for livestock. A great effort would be made in the primary sector over the next five years.

The particular problems of Sardinia have been recognized and the change of emphasis has been generally welcomed. In industry it remains to be seen whether local businessmen can thrive on the base laid in the 1960s.

So far the lion's share of new investment is being undertaken by the same groups as before, such as SIR and ENI. Critics of the ruling parties say Sardinia's problems will not be solved without thoroughgoing political reform. Signor Giuseppe Fiori, an Italian journalist, has written that the client system has turned the region into a "contributions factory".

Local administration is based on the national model and has the same faults—lack of coordination between departments, elephantine bureaucracy and failure to predict trouble. Senator Pirastu accused the Christian Democrats and Socialists of trying to absorb social pressures by enlarging the services sector (public administration, banks and petty commerce). This meant the expansion of unproductive, even parasitic, sectors of the economy in an island which had the lowest level of active population

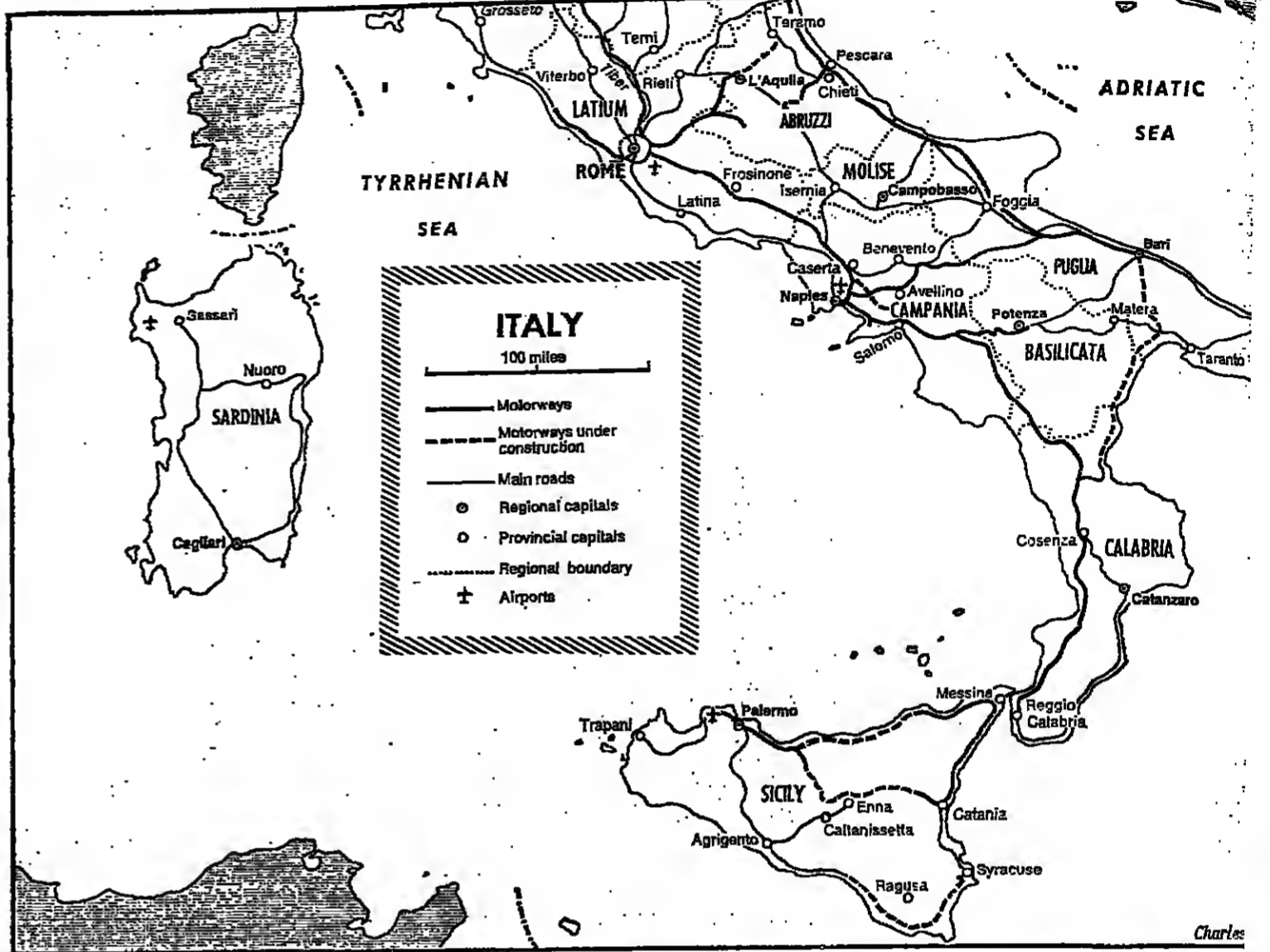
(28.7 per cent in southern Italy). Moreover, the policy had there, were thousands of young people with and diplomas who could find work.

This year has fit ample evidence Christian Democrats their influence and icy in Sardinia are. In May the island had the highest vote in Italy in favour of (55 per cent) in a referendum on that ruling party had the weight against it the referendum.

Two months later regional elections Italian Democrats seats and 6 per cent vote, while the Co gained seven seats per cent of the vote. This means that they expect things of their rule



Women of a typical Sardinian household busy at Irgoli di Galtelli.



Charles



a new international approach to the problem of the mezzogiorno

SNAM is buying 11.7 thousand million cubic meters of natural gas per year from Algeria's Sonatrach, which have to be transported across the Sicilian Channel (more than 500 m depth) and the Messina Strait (up to 360 m depth).

SNAMPROGETTI is doing the engineering for these revolutionary crossings.

SAIPEM has already laid as a test in the Messina Strait the first sea-line to 360 m of depth, two and a half times the depth record up to now.

Eni is oil and natural gas, nuclear energy, environmental control, engineering, plant construction, textiles, mechanical manufacturing.

هكذا من الاصل